THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

So AFTER all our good Advocate General is to serve two masters, we mean the Bengal Council and the Governor General's Council. We are informed that in the last-mentioned Council he will succeed to the seat vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell recently appointed to the Indian Council. Will he be allowed to draw Mr. Dalyell's salary? Stress of other engagements has compelled the Hon'ble Mr. David Cowie to resign his seat in Council; his successor has not yet been appointed.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. P. Krishna Rao, Deputy Commissioner, 4th class, Mysore, has retired from the service, and that Captain E. P. Maltby Assistant Commissioner, 1st class and officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, has been appointed to succeed him. By this appointment the officers in the lower grades of the commission will be advanced a step. But the appointment of Captain Maltby to an office held by a native does not seem to be consistent with the policy of appointing Natives to the Mysore Commission with a view to prepare the Principality for Native Government.

WE ARE informed that Brevet Major H. B. Peacock, commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent, second class, and has been posted to Moorshedabad. Major Jackson will probably succeed him in the Body Guard.

WE HEAR that a proposal is at present before the Government of India for the construction of a light house of Portland cement concrete on the Krishna Shoal off the coast of Burmah, to replace the light house (which was supported on screw piles) recently destroyed at that place.

THE RECENT memorial of certain inhabitants of Dacca protesting against the Indian Majority Act of 1875 has been under the consideration of the Secretary of State, who we are informed fully approves of the reply already sent to the memorialists by the Government of India. The Secretary of State regards the provisions of the Act against which the inhabitants of Dacca protested, as a valuable safeguard of the interests of minors under the protection of Government. Would that the motives of some of these memorialists could have been unmasked?

IT IS BELIEVED that in any future Presidency Small Cause Courts Act that may be introduced opportunity may possibly be taken to give these Courts Insolvency jurisdiction. Will that be a wise move? The simplication of the process of whitewashing we fear will increase fraud and deceit.

WE UNDERSTAND that on the special re-commendation of the Government of India Mr. G. W. Kellner C. S. I., Accountant General Military Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to Count as service a period of furlough to Europe (dating from 1st November 1862 to the 31st July 1863) which he devoted to the study of the system of the public accounts in England and France. Mr. Kellner was not deputed by Government on this particular duty, but the real motive, which prompted him to undertake it, and the advantage derived from the extended experience which he thus acquired, have led to a ready compliance with the recommendation of the Government of India on his behalf. Mr. Kellner fully deserved this consideration.

WE HEAR that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the recommendation of the Government of India that uncovenanted officers may be allowed to retire on a superannuation pension at the age of 55 years, without producing medical evidence of inefficiency on the understanding, that a superannuation pension will only be granted to an officer who would be entitled to a pension of like amount, if he had retired on medical certificate.

MR. BALL of the Geological Survey has contributed to the last number of the Records of the Geological Survey of India a valuable paper on the Diamonds, Gold and Lead ores of the Sambulpore district. Of diamonds Mr. Ball writes:

"It is imposaible to say at present where the actual bed or beds may be from whence the diamonds have been derived, as there is no record or appearance of the rock ever having been worked; but from the general lithological resemblance of the sandstones and shales of the Harapahar hills and the outlier at Borla with the diamond-bearing beds and their associates at Panna in Bundilkhana and Banaganpilli in Karnul, I have very little hesitation in pointing to these rocks as in all probability including the matrix. Above Padampur the Mahanadi runs through rocks of this age, and I should therefore strongly urge upon any one who may hereafter embark upon the undertaking of searching for diamonds in Sambalpur to confine his operations, in the first instance, to the streams and small rivers which rise in the Barapahar hills and join the Mahanadi on the south. Besides the obvious advantage of being, as I believe would be found to be the case close to the matrix, these streams would, I think, be found to contain facilities for obtaining a sufficient head of water for washing purposes. The works would require but a few laborers, and could be carried on for a much longer period every year, say for eight or nine months, than would be possible in the case of the washings in the bed of the Mahanadi itself.

According to the accounts received by me, the southern channel of the Mahanadi used not to be emptied in the Rajah's time; but from various causes I should expect it to yield, proportionally, a larger number of diamonds than the northern. In the first place, the stronger current in it would be more efficient in removing the substances of less specific gravity than diamonds, while the rocks and deep holes in it afford admirable means for the retention of the latter. Again, it is in direct contact with the sandstones and shales (presumedly diamond-bearing) of the outlying ridge at Borla. Owing to the greater body of water to be dealt with, it would be found to be more difficult to divert than that which flows in the northern channel but the result in a greater harvest of diamonds would probably far more than compensate for the greater expenditure incurred.

In the country to the south of Sambalpur, in Karial and Nowagarh, where rocks of similar age occur to those of the Barapahar hills, I failed to find any traditional record of diamonds having ever been found or searched for. It is just possible, however, that the names of several villages in which the word *Hira* (diamond) occurs may have reference to some long forgotten discovery.

Of gold Mr. Ball says:

In all probability gold occurs pretty generally throughout those portions of the district in which metamorphic rocks prevail. So far as I have been able to gather from personal observation the washers confine themselves to the beds of the Mahanadi and Ebe; but in the rains they are said to leave the larger rivers and wash in the small jungle-streams.

In the Ebe, below Tahood, I saw a party of gold-washers encamped on the sand. The places where they were actually washing were within the area occupied by rocks of Talchir age; but whether the gold was proximately derived from the Talchirs or had been brought down by the river, as is possible, from the metamorphic rocks, a short distance higher up, I am unable to say.

There is of course no *prima facie* improbability in the Talchir rocks containing gold. On the contrary, the boulder bed, including, as it does, such a large proportion of materials directly derived from the metamorphic rocks, might naturally be expected to contain gold. In the original description of the Talchir coal-field the following Passage occurs:—"Gold is occasionally washed in the Tikaria River, and was also a few years since obtained from the sands of the Ouli." The latter case is rather interesting, since localities are in a standstone country, through which the Ouli mainly flows. In this connection it may be mentioned that in Australia, quite recently, a conglomerate bed of carboniferous age has been found to be auriferous.

Jhunan is the place where galena has been found. Mr. Ball adds, twenty-four miles farther up the Mahanadi, in the bed of the river under the village of Padampur, strings and small nests of galena occur somewhat irregularly in a bed of Vindhyan limestone. This deposit does not appear to exist in sufficient abundance to become of any economic importance.

TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

DR. HAMILTON in the last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* thus raises his voice against rum. "I assert as an uncontrovertible fact," he says, "that no man in this country can drink four ounces of undiluted rum daily without injury to his health." "It has been proved times out of number that men do not require spirits to enable them to undergo great fatigue; on the contrary, though spirits may give a man a temporary stimulus, the effect soon passes off, and leaves him more unfit for exertion than before." "From my own experience I say I never was so well in my life, or capable of so much physical exertion, as when I was a total abstainer from every kind of liquor during a shooting trip in the hills." Why does not the Army Sanitary Commission agitate this question?

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to the *Lucknow Witness*:

"It is now six months since that a letter appeared in the *Indian Church Gazette* drawing the attention of the authorities concerned to the fact that in the conduct of public worship the Revd. C. Bomwetsch, in charge of a Bengali congregation that meet to worship God in the Christ's Church, Calcutta, departed from the Ritualistic portion of the service practised in the Church of England. That letter seemed to have created sensation at certain quarters, and the Revd. Mr. Barry, Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, called upon Mr. Bomwetsch to say if the statements contained in the letter in question had any foundation upon facts. The Revd. Mr. Bomwetsch in reply not only admitted with boldness those statements, but wrote that, with the view to approximate the form of service to the spirit of the Bible he has departed from the practice of many more Ritualistic observances than those referred to in the letter of the *Gazette's* correspondent; whereupon Mr. Barry wrote to Mr. Bomwetsch that if the latter would not strictly adhere to the discipline of the Church of England, he must discontinue conducting public worship Mr. Bomwetsch being a strict Bible Christian would not resume the Ritual he has once discarded, and accordingly withdrew himself from the duties of the pulpit. The case, however, was sent up to Mr. Fenn the Home Secretary to the Church Missionary Society. The decision of that functionary, apparently in favour of Mr. Bomwetsch, was received here by the last mail. I beg to subjoin that portion of the decision which pertains to Mr Bomwetsch's case:—

But while as Members of the Church of England, the Committee and the Society generally, desire to act in strict obedience to the laws of the Church, as well as in conformity with its spirit, they must protest against the same restrictions being imposed on those Native Christians in various foreign countries whom it has pleased God to bring to the profession of faith in Christ through the Society's instrumentality.

What the Committee wish to see in these converts, is not submission to the Church of England, but the desire for, and ultimately the attachment to, an Independent Church of their own.

The Society's object is the glory of God in the evangelization of the heathen, and not the aggrandizement of the English Church. At the same time they regard it as more honorable to the Church of England to be the mother of independent children than to be the mistress of subject communities."

A more faithful disciple of Christ than the Revd. Mr. Bomwetsch does not breathe in India, and we are really glad to learn that his devotedness has triumphed. The Native Christians, who form his congregation, we learn, made a strong demonstration in his favour.

A GIGANTIC cattle-fish, sometimes called devil-fish, was recently captured near St. John's, Newfoundland, after it had been driven ashore in an exhausted condition by a heavy gale. The body is 10 feet in length, and the two longest arms 30 feet each, making a total length of 40 feet; the eight other arms are 11 feet long. These tremendous arms contain 2,250 suckers, and the huge hideous eyes stand in sockets eight inches in diameter. The appearance of the creature, which has been taken to the New York Aquarium, is said to be enough to send a shuddering thrill through the stoutest heart. Its ferocity is well-known. Whatever object once comes within its horrible grip has very small chance indeed of longer life.

IT IS ANNOUNCED from Rome that Padre Curci, editor of the *Civil Catholica*, has been expelled from the Society of Jesus on account of his heretical views with regard to the temporal power of the Pope. The heresay of the learned Father appears to consist in the opinion he has uttered that the Church can live and prosper without the aid of the temporal power, and further in a general disposition to go as far as possible in the way of a conciliation between Catholicism and modern ideas.

ONE OF THE famous Davenport Brothers is dead. The mention of this fact will readily recall the memories of a season of sensation in London some dozen years ago, of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Fay and the famous structure, the bell, the guitar, the ropes, and the dark seances. Their performances, the reader might remember, were frustrated in Liverpool by the ingenious application of a complicated ligature known as the tom-fool's knot, which effectually prevented the working of the spirit force, and caused the whole sensation to evaporate in ridicule.

NEWS from camp at Jammu dated yesterday states all well there. Loss of enemy in defending Jammu on the 1st instant as far as yet known eight killed and nine wounded, including four wounded prisoners in hospital.

DR POUMEAN OF GUADELOUPE, says *Chambers' Journal*, has published a series of tables, based on the changes of the moon, by which, as he believes, it is possible to tell the sex of a child before birth. He intends to draw up similar tables for the use of horses and cattle-breeders; and if any one should test his calculations, by observation, the doctor would like to be informed of the result. The Hindu astrologer will by and bye come into fashion.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

A SON OF TSEUG KWO FAN, the well-known Chinese official, has been nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to France. This looks as if the Chinese are in real earnest about extending their diplomatic relations with European countries.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the abolition of the Delhi College, the Government of India is said to have

decided that the Government promissory notes for Rs. 2,000, allotted by Lord Northbrook, while in India, for the purpose of providing a medal for that College, should now be returned to His Lordship. What one sows another destroyes.

THE LAHORE journal says "that a return of the number of Christians who reside in each up-country station, and the average attendance of the members of that body at public worship in the Anglican Church, is being called for by the Government of India for transmission to the India Office and submission to Parliament, and is of opinion that the motion for returns is significant, and indicates that the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in India is a matter of no distant date." In justice to the millions, whose hard-earned money is applied to the support of a Foreign Church, the severance between the Church and the State in India ought to be effected without a moment's delay.

THE LUCKNOW BAR presented a farewell address to Mr. E. Currie, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, who has lately been transferred to the N. W. Provinces. In reply Mr. Currie took the opportunity of observing that under recent orders duly qualified members of the Bar were now eligible for judicial appointments, and he hoped, ere long, to learn that some of the gentlemen before him who were now practising at the Oudh Bar, and were desirous of elevation to the Bench, had attained the object of their very legitimate ambition.

THE PIONEER does not go with Mr. Eden in pressing upon the Behar landlords the question of giving permanency of tenure to their ryots. The writer says:

"A Behar landlord, conversant with the more recent history of the island from which his adviser came, might even direct his attention homewards. He need not so much insist on the disfavour with which *la petite culture* is viewed in England, as retort on censure of Indian apathy by pointing a finger at Somersetshire, or sarcasm on Scotch evictions. He may be inclined to meet Mr. Eden's arguments with a demurrer, and to clinch them by the political economists. If he is conversant at all with the discussions of a sister province, he may appeal to a large section in the North-West for support in declining to admit the position that rights of cultivating occupancy are desirable. The picture, he might urge, "of a rich and contended peasantry, having an interest in the soil, and bound to their zemindars by the loyalty and affection gained by the kind treatment of many years," has its parallel only in Arcadia. The annals of North-West litigation and legislation show another side of the shield. They disclose a constant struggle between an encroaching tenantry and a harassed proprietary. The inch conceded there to the cultivator is the standing point from which he appropriates an ell. When the English capitalist agrees to share with the trade-economist the profits of capital, and the North-West lion lies down with the lamb, it will be time enough, he may argue, to hold talk of this kind with us, the Behar landholders. In the interests of humanity, we are ourselves inclined to regret that Mr. Eden should not have confined himself to surer and less debateable ground."

As we said before, the Government should regulate the rent-rates on a fair and equitable principle and not force the landlord to give away their proprietory rights for nothing.

THE PIONEER CONTRADICTS the statement that Sir George Couper proposes to abolish the Canning College at Lucknow.

AFTER ALL we hear Mr. Alpin's case has not yet been decided. Perhaps Mr. Monteath is busy with his Tabernacle, and has no time to think of these small mundane matters.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Punjab is wroth because his circular for the employment of educated natives in posts carrying a salary of Rs. 25 and less per month has not been enforced in practice. The returns shew that in 174 cases out of 207 the rules had not been observed. So more returns have been called for, which shall show the particulars of each case; and unless good reasons are given, and sanctioned by Government, the parties promoted or appointed will suffer for the negligence of their patrons.

THURSDAY 6TH DECEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that though Hooghly was blessed with more copious showers this year than during the last six years, the want of a closing shower in October last will reduce the yield of the crops to about eight annas. The people of the villages of Somerah, Sookriah, Bankipore, Digrah, Abdoolpore, Natagore, Goopteepara and others are suffering from fever of a virulent type, which is carrying off hundreds, and has so disabled the survivors that at this harvest time they have been quite unfit for field-work. In some families it has so happened that there is not a single adult capable of attending the sick. Our correspondent bitterly complains of the absence of good potable water. The people drink the water of a khal, in which jute plants are steeped, and the use of this putrid water aggravates the effects of the season and climate. To add to these difficulties the high price of quinine places it beyond the reach of the poor and the lowly. One or two epidemic dispensaries at Somerah and Gooptipara, the writer urges, have become an absolute necessity.

ANOTHER ROAD CESS COMPLAINT. We have received a copy of a memorial addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and signed by the people of more than forty villages including Ranaghat, complaining of the application of the Road Cess Fund. The people it appears have been clamouring for some years past for a good road between Ranaghat and Aushmali a distance of nine miles. Ranaghat is the only market for the villages on this line. At present pedestrians and carts have to travel over cornfields, which when cultivated and crops standing thereon and during the rains offer necessarily great obstacles.

A RAJSHYE CORRESPONDENT writes that the work of the Civil Courts in Rajshye is not so heavy as to require the services of two civilian judges and two sub-judges. And yet this establishment is kept up only because the present officers are slow-paced.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know whether under the Public Works Code Executive Engineers have the power to fine and dismiss clerks at pleasure. He says that a clerk of the Executive Engineer's Office at Mirzapore has been lately summarily dismissed by the Engineer, and that the order of dismissal has been confirmed by the Superintending Engineer. When the poor man appealed to the Commissioner the Executive Engineer justified himself on the plea that he has the power to dismiss clerks!

WE ARE requested to publish the following correction:

"The village of the Angami Nagas referred to in your N. E Frontier correspondent's letter published in page 487 of the *Hindoo Patriot*, of 8th October last, is Temookedima or Theimookedima (generally written as Themokedima) but not Mookeedeema. The account as published is substantially correct, though susceptible, in matters of detail, of some little variation. This was owing to the conflicting reports usually received about Frontier raids."

THE ANNUAL REPORT on the Opium Revenue in the Bombay Presidency for 1876-77 shows a considerable increase of revenue realized during the year, amounting to Rs. 40,05,259 in comparison with the previous years' returns, and of Rs. 30,63,652 in comparison with the average of the last five years. The increase is said to be due to fluctuations in the trade.

IT IS STATED by a Russian paper, on the authority of the *Turkestan Gazette*, that the Amir of Kashgar, BegKuli Beg, has informed the military Governor of Semiretschensk, that, having been successful over his enemies, it is now his intention to turn his arms against the Chinese who are in the occupation of the Eastern districts of his country. Hakim Khan, who had temporarily usurped the succession on the death of Yacoob Beg, has been obliged to seek refuge in Russian territory.

WE ARE requested to publish the following:

Midnapore, 1st December, 1877.

DEAR SIR.—Allow me to contradict the notice of a case, published in your issue of the 12th November, of a highway robbery said to have occurred between the villages of Trilochonpore and Telamund on the October last, as there is not a particle of truth in it.

The fact of the matter is, as I have ascertained by a personal enquiry, that your correspondent, Kour Narain Datta, is a confirmed lunatic, and a notorious character in the villages named above and their neighbourhood. He was formerly a teacher of Maharajah Jotindro Mohun Tagore's School at Gatigram, from which he was turned out on account of his insanity long ago. He has ever since become a source of great annoyance to the Maharajah's amlahs and to the neighbouring "Bhudrologues" on whose houses he trespasses at unusual hours and whom he troubles, for food, clothing and shelter. He carries with him a broken umbrella and something like a bag containing pieces of pebbles, human bones, worn-out cards and divers other nick-nacks which are of no use or value to any one else on earth.

On the night of "Sundhy Poojah" he abruptly entered into the house of a Brahmin, when its inmates were busy in preparing for the Poojah, and he was unceremoniously turned out of it. At this he felt aggrieved and dropping his bag at the Brahmin's door went to the Sub Inspector of Police, who was at the time enquiring into a case of highway robbery and murder in the neighbourhood and requested him to come and intimidate the people who had treated him unkindly.

The Sub-Inspector who was aware of his antecedents, directed him to go to the Maharajah's cutcherry where on his arrival he found his bag; the Chowkidar of the village having brought it there the next morning, knowing it to belong to the Mad Pundit who generally resided at the Cutcherry.

Subsequently as the Sub-Inspector was successfully conducting an enquiry into a case of robbery at the spot arresting several suspicious characters, your correspondent drew his inspiration from that, and in his mad way conceived the idea of causing similar arrests being made among those who had treated him unkindly, by creating a case of dacoity out of the fact of his bag, which he had himself left at the Brahmin's door, having been found at the Maharajah's Cutcherry.

Hoping you will give publicity to the whole of this letter.

Yours faithfully,
G. D. KHAN,
Asst. Supdt. Midnapore.

Our informant was a public officer.

FRIDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

WE UNDERSTAND that with a view to an investigation of the new Alkaloid, quinamine (discovered by Hesse a few years ago in the Himalayan bark, and which has never been met with in South American barks) the Secretary of State, on the motion of Mr. Clements R. Markham has requested that about 20 lbs of the febrifuge as prepared at Darjeeling may be sent to England. Very little seems to be yet known with regard to the action of this Alkaloid, and it is thought very important that its action on the human system should be carefully studied.

THE MADRAS weekly report of the 4th instant shows net decrease on works of 14,458, on gratuitous relief 43,293, South Arcot figures not yet reported. Price of rice fluctuating with general downwards tendency.

THE TRADE by the Bolan Pass is increasing. From January 1st to October 17th, total value of caravans which have passed the Bolan pass is 7,10,694 Rupees, the custom dues 20,491, and escort fees 6,724 Rupees.

WE HAVE received the following news regarding the expedition against the Jowakis: On the 3rd instant, the relatives of the Jowakis killed at Jammu were permitted to remove bodies. Amongst those killed are some near relatives of the Jowaki leaders, and one of the wounded prisoners is a man of consequence, cousin to the leader Mushki. Captain Hawes, 4th Punjab Infantry, killed with his own hand the son of a leading man of Jammu.

ON THE MORNING of the 4th instant, the troops at Jammu returned to their former position in front of Bagh without casualty blowing up the town and burning up the villages of the Jowakis in the Jammu valley. The enemy's loss on the first has been ascertained to be greater than at first supposed, nearly thirty at least having been killed or wounded.

Two TELEGRAMS dated the 4th instant have been received from the force operating from Fort Mackeson. The first telegram states that troops were about to attack the Shergasha and hope to reach the crest by 2 P. M.

THE SECOND telegram dated 4-17-30 from Shergasha Ridge *via* Peshawur states that Ashukhel passed the 27th Native Infantry of the right Kandoo ridge and turned the enemy's position on the Shergasha, and no resistance was offered and the ridge completely occupied by the troops at eleven o'clock without casualties.

THE ATTITUDE of the neutral sections of Adam Khel Afridis continues satisfactory; they regularly supply the camp with fire-wood.

IT IS SAID that the Jowaki leaders are endeavouring to place themselves in communication with the Commissioner of Peshwur with whom they are desirous of obtaining on interview with a view to submission and settlement of terms. The troops at Fort Mackeson were all in camp and mule transport daily expected at date of last intelligence. No opposition was anticipated from the Ashukhel tribe in passing troops on to the Kandoo ridge. Heavy rain fell at Fort Mackeson on the night of the second.

WE LEARN that Sir Madhava Rao is about to proceed on two months' privilege leave, and that Kazi Shahabuddin Khan will act for him.

WE HEAR that a serious grain riot took place at Bagdad on the 1st instant; seven vessels laden were plundered by the populace; several arrests have been made.

SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Indore dated the 3rd instant:

"The Maharaja Holkar does not intend to proceed to Calcutta to attend the Chapter, but it is said Buxee Khoman Sing, C.S.I., the Commandant of His Highness's forces has been ordered to appear and will be accompanied by the heir apparent Prince Sewaji Rao Holkar, as His Highness intends to travel and visit the principal places of Bengal and the other Presidencies.

The Maharaja leaves Indore to-day, on a tour to visit the interior of his territories and will see amongst other places, the old city and fortress of Mahessur on the Banks of the Nurbudda, the former seat of the Holkar family.

Cholera has broken out at Oujein and Rut-Rum, and Col. Filose, Sursoobah of the former place under the Maharajah Sindiah, has lost his son, a hopeful youth, who fell a prey to this dreadful disease. The Sursoobah has in broken heart departed, from Oujein with a view no more to return back and will in all probability be placed in charge of other districts by His Highness, as the service of this old French family is highly appreciated by the Maharajah Sindiah.

General Sir Henry Daly, Agent, Governor-General, Central India left the Residency on the 1st instant, on a tour towards Dewas and will return back by end of December.

The Maharajah Holkar has performed another act of liberality and public utility by sanctioning the establishment of two institutions, the one a Medical School and the other a class of Civil Engineering; in the former students will be paid stipends sufficient to enable them to prosecute their studies, which will be imparted in the vernacular for 3 years, and it is hoped Dr. Choonee Lall Doss, the able and popular State Surgeon will have the charge and management of this School; His Highness also intends to establish dispensaries in the several wards of the city, I may add that such acts of public spirit will not only benefit the Maharajahs' territory but the whole of Malwa; considerable praise is due to the able and liberal-hearted minister Raghunath Rao Dewan Bahadoor for his zeal and active co-operation in such commendable undertakings."

A DACCA Correspondent writes that the promulgation of the privy sections of the Municipal Act

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has set the whole town in an uproar. A privy tax will be levied, and the arrangements of the privies must be altered to admit of their being cleaned by municipal mehters. But the houses are so constructed that nothing short of reconstruction will admit of the new system being enforced. Nevertheless the reform ought to be effected. Dacca is said to be a city of cesspools.

AN INFLUENTIAL meeting presided over by the Commissioner of the Division was held at Dacca on the 3rd instant to mature the scheme of a railway communication between Dacca and Goalundo. The cost has been estimated at one crore and a half, one crore to be raised in England and a half in India under a Government guarantee.

A CORRESPONDENT SENDS an interesting account of the death of a remarkably pious and benevolent lady of the Jodhpore Raj Family living in Shahabad, named Kamlakoer, sister-in-law of Babu Kapil Moon Singha, one of the richest landholders of the district. She was we are told deeply read in Hindu theology, and took delight in religious conversations and observances.

RATHER LATE in the day a correspondent sends us an account of the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to Dinapore. According to the writer His Honor's visit to the Dinapore Aided school was "an event of great importance."

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT gives the return of the opium revenue up to the 7th instant :

Presidency.	Nine sales of Bengal Opium and eight months' pass duty on Malwa Opium. Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal.....	4,13,28,000	4,58,84,480	45,56,480
Bombay	1,76 60,600	1,77 64,775	1,94,175
TOTAL Rs.....	5,89,88,600	6,36,49,255	46,60,655

So there has been a gain of about half a million in the opium revenue.

THE LAST MEETING of the Bethune Society was crowded to overflowing ; the crowds went in as if it was a Circus ; many had to come away for want of standing room. The lecture of the Very Rev. Father Lafont on the Telephone was as might be expected very interesting.

THE APPEAL of Kumar Jogendranath Roy of Nattore has been admitted by Justices Kemp and Morris, but the Court declined to suspend the sentence. Perhaps the prisoner might have been not improperly released from labour pending the disposal of the appeal. Tuesday the 18th instant has been fixed for final hearing of the appeal.

SURGEON B. N. BOSE, M. D., F. R. C. S., of the Uncovenanted Medical Service, now in England on furlough after a continued service of nearly thirty years, we hear, intends shortly to retire for good, and has, therefore, applied for a superannuation pension at an increased rate over the existing rules for special services rendered by him to the State. He served in the Punjab war, and was subsequently employed to check the great plague in Rohilkhund. Latterly he had volunteered his services in the Sonthal war in Bengal. Dr. B. N. Bose was one of the first batch of four medical students sent to England for education, whose expenses were defrayed partly by Government and partly by public subscriptions and by the liberality of the late Babu Dwarka Nath Tagore.

THE AMIABLE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* says :

"Among other diabolical inventions of a Municipal corporation there is the many-headed monster of committees and sub-committees. They sit on every conceivable subject, and apparently try to sit on the chairman too, and harry him endlessly as the representative of the executive.

Yes, the Committees are a "diabolical invention." The saintly method will be the establishment of an autocracy pure and simple.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 2nd December.—The Russians have opened a fourth bridge over the Danube, and are building two more. The Roumanians have occupied Lompalaka from which place the Turks retreated to Widdin. A despatch from Mehemed Pacha, dated the 29th instant, states that the Russians had unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish positions at Uerkrough beyond Etropol.

2nd.—According to a Russian official despatch, the Turks on the 27th abandoned Chazubani near Batoum, which the Russians occupied on the following day, besides capturing the camp. The Italian Ambassador at Constantinople has addressed a protest to the Porte against the stoppage of Italian vessels in the Bosphorus. The Porte has offered ample satisfaction.

3rd.—News from Erzeroum, dated 1st, states that perfect communication exists with Trebizonde and the interior. The Russians are wintering in the plains of Passim. The Russian advanced guard is at Deveboyun.

3rd.—The latest news from the seat of war in Bulgaria states that after the loss of Provitz and Etropol the Turks retreated to the Balkans. The defeat of the Russians at Uerkrough beyond Etropol about which Mehemed Pacha telegraphed on the 29th ultimo, is confirmed. The Russians unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish positions at Kamarli situated to the South of Statitza.

4th.—The Turkish troops at Orchanie and the adjacent positions are falling back on Sofia.

5th.—President Hayes, in his message, recommends a tax of ten cents on tea and two on coffee. A despatch from Mehemed Pacha states that, on the 3rd, the Russians made an unsuccessful attack on the Turkish left wing at Kamarli. South of Statitza, but were defeated with great loss, and compelled to fall back. Prince Milan of Servia has made a warlike address to his soldiers. The Turkish Parliament is convoked for the 13th December. Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking yesterday at a Conservative demonstration, repeated the Government's determination to observe a conditional neutrality, and its readiness to mediate on a fitting occasion.

5th.—Latest advices state that the Russians now occupy the entrances to the Balkans in the defiles of Greota and Slatitza.

6th.—Latest despatch from Mehemed Pacha states that the Turks are advancing, whilst the Russians are retreating before them. Suleiman Pacha telegraphs that he has captured Elenaw besides taking many prisoners and much war material, and inflicting a loss of 3,000 men on the enemy.

6th.—Capture of Elena frees Hamboghaz and Slivno passe, from Russian attack, Suleiman Pacha with Turkish Army Corps is advancing upon Tirnova.

Paris, 3rd December.—Marshal MacMahon to-day received M. Dufaure, who is reported to have undertaken the formation of a new ministry.

4th.—The Chamber of Deputies Budget Committee have refused to present their report.

Washington, 3rd December,—The message from President Hayes to congress urges the earliest resumption of specie payments, and recommends a limitation of the currency, and the payment of Bonds in gold.

Cairo, 5th December.—The Khedive has decided to send a reinforcement of 6,000 men to the Egyptian contingent serving in Turkey. The Khedive has applied to the British Foreign Office to designate an Englishman of the highest position as councillor to the Khedive. The appointment will not be special. The Foreign Office has not yet sent an answer.

London, 8th December.—The Russians have resumed the bombardment of Kamarli. The Russian force which was driven from Elena has been reinforced and is concentrated at Racowitza, where the Turks have made an attack, but were compelled to fall back followed by several battalions of Russians, who captured Slataritza and thus turned the Turkish right wing. The Russian Press propose the following peace conditions—independence of Turkish principalities and the cession of Batoum and Kars to Russia and free passage of the Dardanelles.

Rome, 7th December.—The Pope is slightly better.

Paris, 7th December.—M. Dufaure has relinquished his mission of forming new Cabinet on account of Macmahon claiming to appoint the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Marine and Colonies and the Minister of War. Batbic have been summoned by the President to form a Ministry.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* is very good. Mr. Lionel Ashburner of Bombay is the subject of of the Album portrait.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:— 1- Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1876-77. 2. Report on the Progress of Education in the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1876-77. 3. Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1876-77. 4. Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1876-77. 5. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for October 1877, with a comparative statement of the trade returns for seven months from 1st April to 31st October 1876-77 and 77-78. 6. Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, published by Hurry Mohun Mookerjee, Vol II. Nos. III. and IV. 7. Interest Calculator, by Ossini Coomar Mookerjee, Accountant, Bank of Upper India, Meerut. 8. Indian Registration Act, (Act III of 1877) with notes, fourth edition, by Carr, Stephen Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 9. Veda Prokasika—Rig Veda Sunhita with Sanskrit notes and Bengali translations of both text and notes, by Ramanath Swarwasutti, M. A. 10. Bhurgub Bijoya Kabya, a Poem in Bengali, by Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty. 11. Mrinmoi —or Geography according to ancient Sanskrit books, by Gobind Mohun Roy Bidyabenode. 12. History of the Russo-Turkish War in Bengli. Part I. 13. Jamye Sosthi—a poem by the late Roy Denobundhoo Mitter Bahadoor. 14. *Jummaloya Jeeyanta Manoos* and *Porumoheshur* or the Living in the Home of Death and Siva, by the same author, Edited and Published by sons of the author. 15. Memoir of the late Roy Denobundhoo Mitter Bahadoor, by Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee. 16. The Madrassa Literary Budget for November, Vol III, No. I. 17. Weekly Report of the Madras Famine Committee.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in the Financial Department has empowered the Local Governments to grant marching allowance at full or half rates for periods of halt on duty with or away from standing Camp.

ON THE recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned a pension of Rs. 7,414-8-0 per annum to Dr. Oldham, late Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, as a special case, in consideration of the eminent scientific services of that officer.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday*, the 13*th inst*., at 7 P. M.
Subject. Vibrations of Stretched Strings.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Sunday*, the 16*th* inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject : Electric Induction and the Distribution of Electricity.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture ; Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M D.
Honorary Secretary.

9th Dec. 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1877.

THE EXTENSION OF THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

"THE ONLY true remedy against famine and scarcity," said Lord Salisbury at Bradford, "is the frugality of the people. If the people are not too many for the land, they ought in years of plenty to make money enough to lay up against times of famine." Mr. John Dacosta, the well known friend of India, makes this remark the text of a valuable letter to the *Scotsman*. He writes : "In thrift and frugality the native of India needs no teaching from us. Those qualities are ingrained in him, and constitute features in his character which are well-known, and have long since been proclaimed, especially by those who have lived among agricultural populations. All that is needed for their due development is opportunity. In Bengal, before the land-tax was permanently settled, the ryots were in the same precarious and destitute condition in which we now find the ryots of Madras and Bombay. The permanent settlement of the land-tax, however, induced so rapid an extension and so great an improvement in cultivation that not only has the land revenue for years past been collected in the districts so settled with remarkable ease and regularity, but times of scarcity and famine have been tided over without assistance from Government ; and thousands of cultivators, who were tenants-at-will, have been converted into peasant proprietors through their savings, in years of plenty, having been invested in the purchase of the *putnee*, or perpetual lease of their fields." This is too true. And what is the lesson which the various land settlements in India teach ? Fix the land tax, give the holders of land a permanent interest in the soil, let them enjoy the fruits of their capital, industry, and good management, and then the people will have means and opportunity for frugality. It is remarkable that although the question of the extension of the Permanent Settlement has been repeatedly brought forward it has been as often shirked. The North-West Famine of 1860 forced it upon the attention of Government, and the celebrated Despatch of Lord Halifax on the extension of the Permanent Settlement came out supported by no less an authority than Lord Lawrence. But it has remained a dead letter. The Orissa Famine of 1866 resuscitated the subject. In 1871 Lord Mayo issued his famous minute on the extension of the Permanent Settlement, in which he thus wrote : "Having been all my life engaged in the consideration of matters affecting the valuation, taxation, and tenure of land and the profits of agriculture, I do not find that the leading principles which ought to guide us in coming to a conclusion vary in India and in Europe as much as may at first be supposed. As on the approach of the expiry of a long lease in the United Kingdom, improvement and exertion cease, so, on the approach of the period of re-settlement, and during its tedious and protracted process, the same evils must occur in India." In corroboration of this his Lordship quoted the following opinion of an experienced settlement officer, who said : "They have been expecting me here for three years ; we shall be four or five years getting through the work, and for the three years past, and for the five next years, every thing in the shape of agricultural progress in the district has been and will be, at a stand-still." His Lordship added ; "Indeed, the temptation to conceal value, and to make out that the property and the people are poorer than they are is greater in this country than it can be in Europe, and many devices can be carried out for defeating an accurate valuation here which cannot be

undertaken at home, the valuers being, in a great measure, without the leading test which regulates all such operations in civilised countries, namely, the test of letting value, which keen competition regulates." As to the economic and political value of a Permanent Settlement His Lordship observed: "I have always thought that the great desideratum to be aimed at in land tenure is the greatest amount of permanency in occupancy that can be obtained, which is consistent with securing a fair division of profit as between the parties who possess a direct interest in the land." Again: "I am not insensible to the great political value of the feeling of security which a Permanent Settlement assessed at a moderate rate creates, and I fully believe that the Bengalee will never have any desire to change his master if he is under the impression that our successors would make him pay more for his land." The Resolution of Lord Mayo's Government was however nullified by the proposal of a grain settlement to be periodically adjusted according to prevailing prices, and so the scheme fell through. Again the question of extending the Permanent Settlement has been raised. We propose to take a rapid review of the periodic settlements in the different provinces.

N. W. P.

In 1871 the Government of the North Western Provinces published a remarkable paper on the scope, character, and effect of the land settlement in those provinces. According to it the several demands of Government upon land amount to 60 per cent. of the rental. Thus:

Land-revenue	... 50	per cent.
Local cesses	... 5	"
Village accountant ...	... 2½	"
Headman	... 2½	"
	60	per cent.

The question arises whether 40 per cent. of the net rental is too large a share to leave to the landlord, but before examining this question it is important to enquire into the position of the landlord in the North-Western Provinces. Estates in those Provinces, we are told, are held on two tenures. They are held by one or two sharers, comparatively wealthy men; or they are held by a community of more or less numerous shareholders, more or less impoverished. The proportion of estates held by either class cannot definitely be stated. It is notorious that in those Provinces the policy of the Government at the settlement of 1841 was to exclude the large proprietors, and to engage with the village communities. These communities are scattered broadcast over Northern India. The holdings of these landlords are of two kinds:—*First.*—The homestead—the land known as "seer." This is the most valuable part of the holding. All the produce of such land goes directly to the landlord. In other lands, the cultivating tenant intercepts a portion; in these the landlord is himself ordinarily the cultivator. *Secondly.*—There is the land held by tenants. This is more or less profitable, according as the land is held by tenants with or without a right of occupancy at favourable rates, and according to the influence of the landlord over his tenants. These three, then—(1) the homestead, (2) the land held by tenants at favourable rates, (3) the land held by tenants-at-will—make up the landlord's holding. In speaking of "the" landlord, we are reminded that according to the census of 1865, the average of a family is five, and that the holding maintains not one, but the family. In the next place, we are told, the homestead comprises on an average six acres and the area held by tenant twenty-two acres. The debtor and creditor account of the landlord is thus given:

	Rs.	As.	P.
6 acres seer @ Rs. 7 =	42	0	0
22 acres held by tenants @ Rs. 3-8 =	77	0	0
Total,	119	0	0
Revenue on 28 acres @ Rs. 2-1-6 =	57	10	0
Profit to landowner,	61	6	0

To the above should be added a small income from miscellaneous produce, such as the fruit or timber of trees on the cultivable land, the produce of tanks, and so on; but it will not bring the income to a higher figure than Rs. 6 monthly. The simple facts mentioned above show what a rack-renting system is the land settlement in the North-Western Provinces. When the settlement was first made at sixty-six per cent. it broke down in a large number of districts, for instance in Furruckabad, in Mynpoorie, Banda, Humeerpore, Bijnour, Futtehpore, Budaon, Jhansie, Jaloun, Etah, and Allahabad, as well as in parts of Bareilly, Meerut, and Mozuffernuggur. In Banda, the assessment was *twice* lowered, and was reduced from 20 to 13 lakhs. In Karaoli (Mynpoorie,) 14 per per cent. of the demand was abandoned; in Chibramow (Furruckabad,) a similar amount. In the first ten years of the settlement, land bearing revenue amounting to 9 per cent. of the entire demand changed hands in Chibramow (Furruckabad); in Ghiror (Mynpoorie,) 38 per cent. of the cultivated area changed hands; in Atrowlee (Allygurh) 25; in Fureedpore (Bareilly,) 69 per cent. of the land-revenue (apart from confiscations.) Out of a total of 241 estates in Fureedpore, 84, or 35 per cent. were farmed out for arrears in the first ten years of the settlement! It might be a matter of wonderment that notwithstanding the pressure of this rack-renting system the people not only lived on but apparently flourished. This is accounted for by the fact that waste lands in the North-Western Provinces as in permanently settled Bengal remedied the exorbitant rate of assessment, but the conditions under which it was resolved to take 66 per cent. of the rental had disappeared when in 1854 the North-West Government resolved to reduce the proportion of the Government demand. The large margin of cultivable land previously existing had been mostly brought under the plough. All that could be known to the Lieutenant-Governor of 1854 was, that the land reserve against which the landlord could in 1840 draw for the ensuing thirty years was approaching exhaustion. If the waste lands were exhausted in 1854, they are as a matter of course much more exhausted in 1877, and the pressure of assessment at 50 per cent. of the rental is now greater than the sixty-six per cent. was thirty years ago.

So much for the boasted land settlement of the North-Western Provinces. It seriously clogs the springs of agricultural industry, while it has created a class of landlords, whose capacity for improvement and political influence are measured by the fact that they have not more than one rupee a month per head of their respective families! What a dead-level system this! Is it not worse than the Mahomedan system of public robberry? We cannot better describe the effects of this over-assessment than in the following words of the Session Judge of Barielly, which occur in his report on the administration of criminal justice in the district for 1870:

"Para. 5th.—For many years after the Mutiny no country could be more loyal, more pacific than this province of Rohilcund. Families have been decaying but the decline has been slow. Now, for the last four years, these gentlemen have been anxious and have of late learnt to distrust our Government both as regards the enhancement of the land-revenue and its levy of Cesses on rent-free tenures.

14th.—I have had this year, but one motive, one leading principle, so to conduct the general Administration of this Judgship that on my own part and through subordinates our impartiality might not be questioned and to moderate the severity of sentences which might be passed on evidence, which, at such a moment, was more untrustworthy than it usually is, and yet more difficult to reject. The results of these prosecutions at a time when prices of grain were easy, ought to have been shown in a general decline in the statistics of heinous crimes perpetrated, for many a man of doubtful character and narrow means of subsistence was sent to jail, when otherwise he would have been at large to live by his wits or on the people.

15th.—In this respect the Annual Returns point I think to a general increase of heinous crimes in this district of Bareilly. My own explanation is, that it is due to the settlement which pressing on the classes having an interest in land in the first instance touches the non-agriculturists. Servants are discharged, retainers dismissed. Elephants and horses are sold, less money is spent in luxuries or in ornaments of native manufacture, the field for the general employment of labor being at the same time narrowed by the want of capital, and the distrust of monied men as regards any speculation or venture connected with land, or the acquisition of an interest in it.

16th.—In all respects, I look at the enhancement of Settlement as politically an error, and it may be in the long run of years financially a failure, when had the money been left in the hands of the people, it might have fructified, and given means to meet the afflictions of bad agricultural years, which after a cycle always return. On all sides and from every class, rich or poor, I hear an expression of anxiety and with reason, for in 1868 we were standing face to face with famine, and children were being abandoned or exposed by the mothers, who in their turn probably starved even when the people were helped by the very liberal and sympathetic action in their behalf, as was ordered by Sir William Muir. And if we on a momentary holding off of the rains faced that calamity in 1868 what is there to save the people who now are assessed so high, with no reserve of recources to meet a calamity almost normal to the country in which we are living.

17.—I am told that even tenants with rights of occupancy show a disposition to abandon their valuable holdings, emigrating perhaps to the jungle district where land is so cheap, and where the competition is almost disastrous to our own highly assessed villages on the border.

18th.—I am also assured that landowners are already negotiating for mortgages on their properties at a higher rate of interest, or for sale at reduced prices."

Is it a wonder that under such a crushing land settlement the neck of the people should break down under the first pressure of an extraordinary calamity like a widespread drought? How can they learn habits of frugality when they have not means to make the two ends meet?

BOMBAY.

When the periodic land settlement was first introduced into Bombay the Court of Directors in a despatch dated the 27th March 1844, laid down the principle on which the land revenue should be fixed. They stated that the right of the Government was "to a share of the surplus produce after payment of the expenses of cultivation." Again in 1856 they remarked as follows: "The officers engaged in the duty of fixing the assessment should always bear in mind that the right of Government is not a rent, which consists of all the surplus produce after paying the cost of cultivation and the profits of agricultural stock, but is a land revenue only, which ought if possible, to be so lightly assessed as to leave a surplus or rent to the occupier, whether in fact he lets the land to others, or retains it in his own hands." But how widely have those wise instructions been departed from, will be seen from the following facts. In the Konkan districts the Government assessment we are told absorbs from one-third to one-half of the gross produce, which is rack-renting in the worst sense of the term. In the Desh Districts we are informed the ryot is enabled to continue the cultivation of land from year to year, not because he receives any fraction of the proprietor's rent, or true farmer's profits, but chiefly, if not solely, because he earns the wages of himself and family in its cultivation. In fact, there is no surplus produce left after paying the costs of cultivation, (including his wages and the charge for the renewal of agricultural stock,) and the assessment of Government. No surplus produce is left, and therefore there can be no rent. In many cases, the ryot has to provide for the payment of the assessment from other sources, and his only remuneration consists in the wages of his own labour. We will give a few details in support of these statements. The following return shews the acres and assessment of different villages in the Talooka of Sholapore according to the former and present revised settlement:

Names and villages.		Former Survey and Assessment. Acres & Goontas.	Amount of Assessment.	Present Survey and Assessment. Acres & Goontas.	Amount of Assessment.
Kasbe	Koombhari...	12783	3605	13705	8526
Mowje	Legan.....	6249	2131	6638	6114
,,	Ladepore	1078	344	...	321
,,	Tarlgan.....	634	375	...	728
,,	Lhelgi	2601	692	2183	1981
,,	Dahitue... ..	2214	647	2341	1796
,,	Mardee.....	2320	1103	2361	2350
,,	Oulhe.....	...	1434	...	2389
,,	Lawleqhwar..	3444	1452	3768	2645
,,	Kondi.....	2133	585	2361	1258

But the above general statement is not a correct measure of the statement in the case of individual ryots. The Poona Survajanik Sabha published in 1874 a report on the effects of the land settlement of Bombay, from which we glean the following particulars. The Sabha cites certain individual cases to shew the incidence of the land assessment. Thus four ryots in Dapoodee, who paid under the first settlement Rs. 43 on their holdings, have now been assessed at Rs. 129, being an increase of 200 per cent. A ryot in Kedgaum, who paid Rs. 125 before, has now been assessed at Rs. 400, being an increase of more than 225 per cent. Four ryots in Nandgaum, who paid before Rs. 48 on their holdings, have now to pay Rs. 128, being an increase of more than 175 per cent. Six ryots in Pargaum, who before paid Rs. 54, have now to pay Rs. 166, being an increase of more than 200 per cent. Thirteen ryots holding 42 numbers at Rahu, who were previously assessed at Rs. 511, have now to pay Rs. 1,157, being an increase of 210 per cent. Five ryots in Pimpul-

gaum holding 17 numbers who formerly paid Rs. 263, have now been assessed at Rs. 520-8 being an increase of nearly 200 per cent. Four ryots in Dalimb holding 21 numbers, who previously paid Rs. 107, have now to pay Rs. 290, being an increase of nearly 300 per cent. Seven ryots in Boree Aindee, holding 11 numbers, who were formerly assessed at Rs. 210, have now to pay Rs. 447-8, being an increase of more than 200 per cent. From the whole of evidence collected by the Sabha, it appears, as the Committee remark, that excepting a portion of the Khandiesh District, and the Khed Talooka in the Poona District, the complaint on the part of the ryots is all but unanimous, that their present condition is worse than it was about 10 or 15 years ago. The various reasons assigned for this altered state of things by the witnesses examined by the Sabha may be summed up as follows :

(a) Rains are scanty and irregular. *(b)* The Revenue instalments are less in number than before, and are not properly adjusted. *(c)* Heavy interest on arrears of revenue and a heavy fee on notice served are exacted. *(d)* The rise in wages has not been proportionate to the rise in prices *(e) Goyaran* numbers forming the village common have been encroached upon, and turned into private pastures. *(f) Kharab* or inferior soils unassessed before have been separately assessed of late. *(g)* Remissions are not allowed in bad years. *(h)* Tacavee advances are not made. *(i)* The Ryot's ownership in land is put to sale often in bad years, and for small arrears. *(j)* In some districts timber and firewood cannot be cut down by the ryot though growing on his own field without the Collector's permission. *(k)* In the Mawal and Konkun Districts, land freely used before for securing *rab* for the rice land is assessed, instead of being enjoyed as appendant to the rice land as before. *(l)* The indebtedness of the ryots has increased. *(m)* Owing to the short intervals of the law of limitation, the pressure of debt is felt more heavily than before by the ryots. The compulsory renewal of the debt takes place sooner, and on terms more disadvantageous to the ryot. *(n)* Boundary marks have to be kept up at the ryot's expense. *(o)* The local cess has been levied before the 30 years' terms expired, in the teeth of the assurance that all cesses on land were abolished. *(p)* Cattle and implements of husbandry are sold by auction for small arrears and in bad years. *(q)* While allowance is not made for land washed away, alluvial accretions are separately numbered, and heavily assessed. *(r)* There is less occupation and employment now than before, *i. e.*, 50 years ago, in other than purely agricultural pursuits. The many thousands of young adventurers, to whom the armies and services of the Peishwa and the great Maratha Chiefs furnished employment before, are now without any other resource. Those who were previously engaged in numbers in the manufacturing industries find of late their occupation gone, and even the great railway works have been finished. *(s)* By reason of forest laws, the ryots cannot get timber and firewood without charge, and fuel has become dear for the same reason. *(t)* The rates of the new assessement are oppressively heavy in all parts. *(u)* In the Konkan and Mawal Districts assessment is levied upon *Warkas* land whether it lies fallow or is cultivated. *(v)* In the same Districts, *Bagayet* assessment is fixed on the measurement of the land itself, whether any trees grow there or not, instead of fixing the assessment as before in proportion to the number of trees growing on the land. *(w)* A tax has been recently levied in the Tanna District from fishermen, for drying their fishes on the sea-shore. In the same District a security is demanded from the poor ryots for the punctual payment of the revenue."

We ask again how can the people practise frugality under such a crushing land settlement ?

MADRAS.

We leave the Government of Madras to describe the pressure of the land tax in that Presidency. In the administration report for 1875-76 the Government of Madras writes :

It is impossible to exhibit, with any approach to accuracy, the ratio of the Imperial Land Revenue to the actual gross produce of the whole country and the net assets of land. No information exists as to the actual gross produce of lands paying land revenue to Government, nor is it possible to collect such information. Though the Land-tax imposed, theoretically at least, on a share of the gross produce of the land, this share or its commuted value has varied greatly in different districts and at different times. The principle on which the Land-tax of ryotwary districts is at present undergoing revision and re-settlement, preceded by a scientific survey, is that it should in no case exceed 40 per cent. of the gross produce in the case of lands for which irrigation is provided at Government cost, or one-third of the gross produce in the case of lands not so irrigated. These proportions are found to be nearly equal to half the net produce. If all the land were ryotwary, it might be roughly assumed that the revenues amounted to half the net produce, but much of it is held at a favorable quit-rent or parmanently settled, and in these cases the sum paid to Government bears no fixed proportion to the produce. The rate per acre of the Land-tax on ryotwary land varies very widely in the different districts. In those where the new survey and re-settlement have been introduced the rate varies from 6*d.* to £1 4*s.*, and the number of rates for a whole district does not exceed 35. In districts where the land assessment is still imposed as at the beginning of the century the rate on irrigated land is occasionally as high as £3 10*s.* and that on unirrigated land as high as 9*s.*, the minimum rates on both kinds of land in these districts are fractions of a shilling, and the total number of rates in a district is as large as 1885. Taking an average of the whole Presidency, the rate per acre does not exceed 2*s.* 3*d.* on unirrigated land or 9*s.* 6*d.* on irrigated land. The following list shows the total collections of land revenue in this Presidency for the last fifteen official years, taking £1 to be equal to 10 Rupees. In 1866-67 there were only eleven months, because the date of commencement of the next year was altered from the 1st May to the 1st April:—

	£		£
1861-62	4,112,588	1869-70	4,476,056
1862-63	4,206,398	1870-71	4,393,351
1863-64	4,295,535	1871-72	4,435,341
1864-65	4,181,162	1872-73	4,688,448
1865-66	4,291,765	1873-74	4,446,693
1866-67	3,635,509	1874-75	4,632,063
1867-68	4,239,705	1875-76	4,539,657
1868-69	4,058,757		

It will be seen from the above that the land tax in Madras is steadily increasing. Even if the principle be true that the assessment is based upon half-net profits, what does that leave to the ryot? An acre in Madras on an average hardly leaves more than 10 Rs. per annum nett, and if the Government takes half or Rs. 5, is the wretched pittance of Rs. 5 sufficient for the poor ryot's family, comprising say five souls? No wonder that the mass of the population of Madras is on a dead-level of pauperism. We take no note of arbitrary calculation of expenses and profits, which considerably reduce the margin of profit to the ryot. The result of this grinding system of land-settlement is that the Government annually loses lacs of rupees in remission of revenue, while the springs of industry are seriously clogged. One year's drought has entailed upon the Government a loss of revenue to the tune of some two millions.

CONCLUSION.

Now, what do the above facts shew? Do they show that the people have means for practising frugality? When they are struggling for bare subsistence, how can they lay by any thing to meet contingencies or possible calamities? The people must live, but we have shewn from official and other documents that under the crushing land settlement in force they have not means to live. What is the remedy for this state of things? We do not hesitate to say—the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue. Whatever objections there might be in the eyes of certain theorists to a Permanent Settlement in Bengal, because it has fostered a territorial aristocracy, which is their eye-sore, though the existence of large landed proprietors in Bengal has not deprived the masses of their rights in the soil, those sentimental objections cannot apply to Northern India, Bombay and Madras, for there the periodic settlement has already reduced the large landed proprietors to one dead-level. There the ryots will enjoy the benefits of the Permanent Settlement. As for prospective loss of revenue, it will be amply compensated in the general improvement of the country as it has been the case in Bengal. If the Madras Famine eventuates in the extension of the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue, that calamity will have proved a blessing.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

THIS is the all-absorbing topic of the day. The Government of India, having nearly finished the Famine campaign, has been organizing a financial campaign. The Financial Department has been strengthened for this purpose. Mr. Bernard has been temporarily appointed Additional Secretary to the Finance Department. The selection is excellent. Mr. Bernard was once Under-Secretary to the Financial Department, and is a *facile princeps* in working out figures. A glutton of work, endowed with the patience of a Job, and with all his merits quite unobtrusive in his ways, Mr. Bernard possesses those qualities, in which Mr. Chapman delights. But what is the work to be done? Simply the preparation of taxation schemes. So far as we have been able to gather, there is to be no income tax. The Services are opposed to it, and, although Sir John Strachey has always been in favour of it, he is not willing, it seems, to risk his popularity with the Anglo-Indian community. He doubtless remembers the odium which Lord Mayo's Government incurred by its re-imposition and sudden increase, and he does not evidently wish to repeat the mistake. The Government of India requires an additional revenue of a million a year to meet the cost of the Famine, and so it must impose heavy taxation. The scheme proposed, we hear, is this. The several local governments will be called upon to raise the required amount *pro rata*, and the projects of taxation will be adapted to the circumstances and idyosincracies of the different provinces. There will be no general tax for all India. The principle of decentralization will be followed in apportioning the burthen of taxation. The land has been so heavily taxed in Bengal of late, notwithstanding the covenant of the Permanent Settlement, that the Government will not lay the load upon it again. It has accordingly been decided that a license tax upon trades and professions should be levied in Bengal. It might be remembered that this tax had been proposed by the Lieutenant Governor with a view to equipoise the burden of taxation upon all classes of the population, the Public Works Cess being a tax upon the land alone. The object of the License tax was then declared to be to increase the provincial revenue, but that object must be now abandoned. The License tax must now be imposed for Imperial purposes. So the original plea for the tax, *viz.* the equalization of the burden for provincial public works, falls to the ground. It will now be a famine tax. We have not heard the details of the schemes for the other provinces, but we believe it is intended to tax the land more or less. This year there has been additional taxation to the amount of about half a million, and next year there will be a million more, or a million and a half in two years. Lord Lytton we have reasons to believe does not like this position. His Lordship feels that he is not doing justice to the poor people of India by imposing upon them such heavy taxation, that retrenchment ought to precede taxation, and that if the Government could effect an equilibrium between income and expenditure by enforcing economy, it ought not to take a pice more in the shape of additional taxes. We appreciate Lord Lytton's feeling, but in this instance his Lordship's sympathies seem to be utterly barren. What we want is action, and action can be shewn only in vigorous execution. In the Madras Army alone there is room for economy to the extent of half a million. There are then the Presidency military commands, which, in these days of Railways and Telegraphs, are expensive superfluities. And last, though not the least, the Home Military Charges. Lord Northbrook stated in the House of Lords last sessions that the cost of the Indian army had within the last two years increased by one million, and this enormous increase has been made in this piping time of peace. Not a man has been added to the strength of the army, and yet a million more added to the expenditure of the army. Could anything be more scandalous than this? It is all very well to say that the Government wants money, and that the people must pay it. These are fully alive to their obligations to contribute to the necessities of the state, and willing to bear necessary burdens in all loyalty and humility. But if it is the duty of the people to pay, is it the duty of the Government only to take? Has it no other duty? Is it not its paramount duty to see that the taxes it levies are well administered, that there is no extravagance, no waste? The State represents the people in the aggregate; it is the trustee of the nation, and although the obligations of the State trustee cannot be enforced in a court of law like those of individual trustees, it is amenable to higher courts, we mean the court of its own conscience and of civilized opinion. In countries, where the people have a voice in the administration of their own affairs, the responsibility of the Government is much diminished, for after all the measures adopted by the Government are the expressions of the national will conveyed through the representatives of the nation. But in India the people have no voice in the administration of the country; the Government is directly responsible for the laws it enacts, the taxes it imposes, the policy it inaugurates. And hence it is doubly incumbent upon the Government of India to see that in no measure is injustice or wrong done to the people. But we do maintain with all deference that a gross wrong is being perpetrated when heavy taxation is imposed upon them without satisfying them that all that could be done by economy had been done, aye, without taking any steps to enforce economy. We do not care for cheese-paring economy. A clerk here, a draft man there,

and a duftry or a peon further on are not worthy game for the battle of economy, which we urge the Government to wage. We pointed out the other day that about a quarter of a million could be saved in the Public Works Department, but what is the Government doing? The Secretary of State has forced upon us a Minister of Works, who has been more than three years in office, but what has he done? We have heard it said that the Government of India is powerless in effecting economy; we admit that this is to a certain extent true, but in the Public Works Department as in other departments it can take the initiative. It is true, the Double Government, under which we live interposes obstacles in the way of economy and improvement; nevertheless the Government of India has the power of initiation in most matters, and if it be firm in the assertion of its own opinion and the representation of its own responsibilities, we do not think the Secretary of State can lightly set it aside. The Government of India is directly responsible to the people of India, and if it will resolutely do its duty, it will not lack support either from the people of India or England.

One word more. The Indian public should bear in mind the wholesome saying—those who want help must help themselves. It will not do to resign their fate into the hands of the Government. They ought to combine and make an united appeal to Parliament. They ought to remember that Parliament is the real arbiter of their destiny, and that if they want redress, relief, and justice, they should petition Parliament. England has by her recent noble response to the appeal from Madras given a signal proof of her sympathy with her subject millions in this country, and she is just now in a mood to give a kind hearing to them. We cannot believe that those Englishmen and Englishwomen, who have so readily responded to the cry for Charity, will lend a deaf ear to the cry for Justice. This is therefore the most fitting time for an appeal to Parliament. We hope in this appeal all classes of the Indian population will unite. It is true that the Europeans will not feel the pressure of Famine taxation, for it will chiefly fall upon the Indians, but they owe a duty to the country, which feeds them, which has provided a career for them, and which enables them to retire home with an easy competence. Let the two races unite and make a combined appeal to Parliament, and if they fail—they fail!

CODIFICATION OR ENGLISHIFICATION?

IT is we think a fair question to ask whether the codification which our Law Member contemplates is consolidation of the existing laws or an Englishification of them. Both matter and manner are so intensely English that it is not easy for an ordinary Indian student to understand the new Code Bills. There is a material difference in the language of the old Regulations and the new Acts. The Regulations are the repositories of the wisdom of the early rulers of India, who built and consolidated the grand fabric of British power in the East. In the days of the Regulations there was no distinct Legislative Council nor were its sittings open to the public. The Governor General in Council exercised both legislative and executive functions. But if the debates in the Council were not published, the fullest information as to the reasons and objects of particular laws was afforded to the public in the preamble to the Regulations enacted. It is refreshing to read the preambles to the old Regulations. They were valuable State papers, and gave a full history of the measures to which they related. They enabled the public to see at once the principles, which guided the legislature in those days. And what noble principles they were! Our law-makers were then fully sensible of the grave responsibilities which devolved upon them. They were new to the country; they were placed amid a people with a civilization ancient but effete, with habits, thoughts and feelings alien to them; they found them tenacious of their rights but powerless to assert or protect them; they aimed at securing the liberty of person and possession of property, which was the primary duty of a stable and strong Government, diffusing the blessings of peace and industrial activity, and infusing the spirit of the advanced civilization, which they represented. And they accomplished all this with marked success. They proceeded with caution but determination. They are now derided by men, who puffed up with their legal lore, laugh at the unscientific language of their laws, carp at their words and phrases, and call for their modernization. But the Englishism of our present law-makers oftener does more harm than good. It tends to make the conflicting still more conflicting, the confusing still more confusing, the obscure still more obscure. By far the best Code which the modern Indian legislature has given to the country is the Indian Penal Code. It is decidedly a model in its way, but it was the product of master minds, notably that of the greatest master of the English language in the nineteenth century, Lord Macaulay. It has been followed by other Codes, which, though not so complete, were not wholly cast in the English mould. The attempt to clothe them in technical language has not, however, been always successful. Whatever the verbal shortcomings of the old Regulations, it cannot be denied that there have been less conflicting readings of their provisions than of those of the later laws. The result has been a constant tinkering of these laws. With all the pretensions of our modern legislators to scientific precision of language, it is notorious that their words and phrases are not always intelligible, and that not unfrequently valuable rights and interests have been compromised in consequence of flaws in their modes of expression. The draughting of laws is a professional accomplishment in England, but in India such an accomplishment is rare. Mr. Whitley Stokes, our present law member, has a high repute as a draughtsman, but the specimens of codification, which he has lately issued are labored compilations of English, American, French, and German text-books, clothed in a language, which neither the trained Indian lawyer nor the untrained Indian suitor can easily understand. This is notably the case with the Bill relating to the transfer of property. The Indian reader is lost in a maze of English precedents and technicalities. The same is the case with the Bill to regulate the relations between master and servant. The rules have been drawn from English and German laws, which are totally inapplicable to the state of civilization in this country. In legislation as in other matters we ought certainly to improve it as much as we can by the examples of our neighbours, but in adapting the laws of other nations, it is necessary to see how far they are compatible with the state of society, to which they are applied. We admit that the law of transfer of property in this country is not quite clear upon many points; it needs elucidation, extension and precision; Mr. Stokes' Bill in many respects is an improvement, but the language is unfortunately too technical in many places, and embodies provisions, which though sanctioned by English practice and precedents, are not intelligible to the Indian mind. Possibly this tendency in our Law Member to Englishify our laws is due to his closet studies, and want of personal acquaintance with the practical details of our social and property relations, but if the object of lawmaking is not simply to define and secure the rights of individuals, but also to place them on an intelligible basis, the last we submit is defeated by the too scientific mode of expression employed. We defy any translator to translate accurately and intelligibly the provisions of the Transfer of Property and Master and Servant Bills, but four-fifths of the Native Judges in the country, who are the courts of the first instance, do not know English and must depend for their knowledge of the laws upon translation. It is therefore highly necessary for our law-makers to frame these laws in plain, simple and easily intelligible language. The present tendency to Englishify the laws in the attempt to codify them is deplorable.

JUSTICE, NOT CHARITY.

THE horrors of the Madras Famine have once more roused the attention of England to the condition of India. M. Ps. and other public men have been speaking in different parts of the United Kingdom regarding India. The last address on India before us is a speech of Mr. Potter M. P. at Rochdale. The key-note of that address, is Justice, not Charity, to India. Mr. Potter said, "if the Indian Government do nothing, and they will not do anything unless forced by public opinion in England, we are driving on to a great danger. There are plenty here who remember the Indian mutiny. Let us take care that we do not legislate in such a manner for India as to justify another mutiny. Let us do justice to this people. It is well and good to be charitable, it is well and good to give £250,000 or perhaps half a million for the Indian famine, but it is only a drop in the bucket. "Charity, it is true, is silvern, but justice is golden." (Loud cheers.)" Yes, the people of India want Justice, not Charity. And this Justice must come from the fountain-source, from England. The Government of India is powerless in many matters, unless the force of public opinion be brought to bear upon the English cabinet. Mr. Potter has taken a right view of the position of India, when he says that it is on the road to bankruptcy. He remarked: "The first thing is economy. India is at present on the way to bankruptcy; no one can doubt that who looks into the matter. We spend 15 millions on our army there, and remember this amount of money spent on military matters re-acts upon our own country. (Hear, hear.) The military spirit, which men acquire in India, and bring back with them to this country, does not tend to make them content exactly with the entire liberty and freedom of a State like England. Surely out of 15 millions something might be saved. Lord Mayo, who you remember was a Conservative, recommended certain economies, but nothing was done. We have, for instance, three Commanders-in-Chief in India with their separate, staffs, whereas there is only need for one. Possibly £10,000 a year might be saved by that. I am told that £500,000 a year might be saved in the Madras army alone; but taking altogether, with strict economy in the military services, and also in the civil service—because though we tax the Indians 15 millions to pay for the army, we tax them 5 millions more to pay for the civil service—a considerable sum might be saved." We wish Mr. Potter had directed his attention to the Home Military charges. This is the question of the hour. This item is sucking out the life-blood of Indian Finance. The cost of the Indian Army is not fifteen millions but nearer seventeen millions, and there has been an increase of about a million in two years. Could any thing be more scandalous than this? We beseech the public men of England, who take an interest in Indian affairs, to take up this question in right earnest. Mr. Potter thus dwelt upon the responsibility of England to India. He said, "we hear of honour and glory. We hear of various matters which are said to affect the honour of England, but what is our present as regards India. England stands before the tribunal of the civilised world to be judged because under her rule such a thing has happened as that a million and a half of men should perish from famine. (Hear, hear.) England owes this responsibility to India. It is not possible for a government to do everything for the people which it rules, but at least England owes to India such laws as would enable the Indian people to work out those laws themselves." He then went on:

"India is essentially a poor country, and the expenditure of the English Government in India is enormous. It is far higher than is expedient or even possible to be borne in a country like India Perhaps some of you may be surprised when I tell you that England, which spends another 15 millions sterling on her army at home, spends another 15 millions sterling on her army in India. This is a large lump to take from the taxation of a poor country. (Hear, hear.) Native opinion, which is not unfavourable to the English rule, is unanimous on this one point, that the expenditure is too large for the administration of affairs in India. Now I want you to consider—and many of you are working-men—the condition of your fellow-subjects in India. The population of British India, exclusive of the native provinces, is about 190 millions—say in round numbers 62 millions of adults. Of these, at least 37 millions are employed in agricul-

ture. It therefore behoves us to consider the condition of this large proportion of the population as a most important part of the question. The ryot, or poor Indian, is excessively poor, and at the best he has very small hopes—almost none—of ever raising himself materially in the social scale. More particularly is the position of the ryot a very degraded one in the presidency of Madras and the province of Mysore, where this famine has been most severe. In India the Government owns the land, which is rented to the ryots at from two rupees (4s.) an acre to eight rupees or (16s.) per acre. The normal amount of that on which the ryot exists with his family—and I should like my working-men friends to think of this—is about four rupees, or 8s. a month. (Hear, hear.) That seems a rather small sum to keep a wife and family on, but so it is; and the native Indian for five rupees a month will go to work in other parts of India, or for six rupees will emigrate as a coolie to Ceylon, or even to Jamaica, or elsewhere."

After advocating reduction of military expenditure, Mr. Potter said:

"What is the next best thing to do? Is it not to utilise some of the intelligent natives at lower salaries? If an Englishman goes out to India he has to sacrifice all his prospects at home; he possibly has to leave his wife and family for ten years; and he lives at a considerably higher rate than at home. The consequence is that he expects a large salary, and certainly £1,000 a year to a native Indian would be far more to him than £3,000 or £4,000 would be to an Englishman transplanted to India. Therefore I say supplement the services with men of that kind, and diminish the expenses gradually, so as to enable such economy, to be made or to achieve the two objects I laid before you. (Cheers.) While I am speaking to you thus I must tell you one single point. England has promised, and repeatedly promised—she promised most distinctly after the mutiny—that colour should be no bar to employment, and that we would employ natives. We have not done it; we have not performed our promise. Many of the natives are as highly educated as people in England. We have colleges, and universities, and engineering schools for them, but when these men are educated there is no career open to them. (Hear, hear.) Although there may be many clever and practical engineers among them, any work to be done is done by an Englishman. This is not fair, and when the Government set about the construction of those t[illegible] they must avail themselves of native labour. (Hear, hear.) I was told by a gentleman who has resided for 30 years in Madras that he has known cases where a paltry office of some £2 or £3 a week was offered, there were application from 40 or 50 B. A.'s and M. A.'s from the Indian universities. If we look at that matter alone it is a very serious thing. It is not safe to take away all careers and prospects which have been fairly promised by this country, because remember that education not only gives men the power to express discontent, but to further that discontent more seriously. (Hear, hear.) With economy there is no doubt that a million and a half might be saved. Now comes the question, how are you to raise the additional sum which would be required. I can only see one way. My friend who lived so long in Madras said to me. 'I have got certain property in India. I am not a wealthy man, but I have got certain property; but I don't pay a penny on that property more than the poor cultivator of the land who pays in his food through the land tax, or in the salt that he eats through the salt tax.' Is that fair? Two or three years ago there was an income tax, but that tax by the pressure of the Services was abolished. That income tax must be reimposed and make the wealthy pay—those who derive their money from commerce or through the services, or by pensions—rather than grind down the poor who live on 8s. a month. (Cheers.) An income-tax of five per cent. not carried too low so as to oppress struggling labourers, would yield, I am told, 2½ millions in India. With 1½ millions saved by proper economy, and with more care in raising the taxes, I cannot doubt that there would be a difference of four millions, and that would place the revenues of India in a very different position. (Hear, hear.) Four millions a year would enable not merely these necessary works to be undertaken, but would enable the Government to strike out that anomaly—the cotton duties. We in Lancashire are not so selfish to say we will have the cotton duties abolished though the people starve, but we say that they are an anomaly against the principles of free trade; and I don't hesitate to say that such a saving as I have pointed out would enable not only such duties as that on cotton goods and the transit duty on sugar, which we in England don't know much about, to be abrogated, but also the wretched export duties on grain sent to the Mauritius and Ceylon and other places—in fact to put our fiscal system in India on something like a fair basis. (Hear, hear.)

If the worst came to the worst an Income tax must be imposed, but we are surprised that Mr. Potter, who advocates Justice for India, should urge its imposition for the relief of Lancashire. Both the cotton lords and the people of India have a common basis for action, if they will but urge the reduction of the Home Military charges. When this is effected it will be then time to consider what duties and taxes should be remitted, but not till then.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

AT LAST—Dinagepore has been relieved of—Mr. Westmacott, thanks to Mr. Eden. There is jubilee at Dinagepore!

SUBJECT to certain restrictions, we understand, the Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the direct control of the administration of the Ulwar State to His Highness, the Maharao Raja Mungul Sing, who has now attained his eighteenth year.

THE FOLLOWING is the latest intelligence from the Frontier:

"A Telegram from the Field Force at Bori sent through Peshwar dated 5 P. M. Friday 7th instant states that the centre and main villages of Bori had been occupied; and that at the moment of telegraphing the work of destroying the towers and the house of the principal headman was progressing. The Force was to return in the evening as they had done on Thursday to the Shergasha Pass.

Telegram from Camp in Front of Bagh sent through Gumbut dated 6 P. M. Friday 7th reports Jarabi completely destroyed. Troops returned to Camp without casualty. Enemy lost several killed, particulars not yet known. Three prisoners, Mian Din, a principal Malik of Paia, armed with enfield rifle and sword, his son Sadar with matchlock and sword and Daraz, cousin of Malik Gul Shah with matchlock and sword. were surrounded and captured with their arms."

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. P. Dickens, Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, has been offered the Judgship of the District of Dinagepore, which he has accepted. We are glad to learn that Mr. Marsden will be appointed his successor. Whatever his eccentricities at the beginning Mr. Marsden has now settled down into a very good Magistrate, and he performs his work very well, indeed. We believe it has been decided to appoint a native gentleman to be the Northern Division Magistrate. This appointment was originally intended for a native; Sir George Campbell went out of his way by conferring it upon a Civilian, but Mr. Eden justly wishes to restore it to the natives.

ANOTHER young man has passed away! Babu Dwarkanath Biswas, grandson of the late Rani Rashmoni of Jaun Bazar, died on Friday last in a fit of epilepsy. He was a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate, and only the other day elected a Municipal Commissioner in the room of Mr. Gribble. The premature death of Babu Dwarkanath Biswas is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

WE HEAR that Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, will be appointed Senior Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the room of Mr. Geoghegan deceased. Mr. Willson, the present officiating Secretary, will probably go to Midnapore. Mr. Harrison is one of the best Revenue officers we have among the competition-wallas. He is a clever, hard-working, and conscientious man, and with him as Secretary and Mr. Dampier as its chief the Revenue branch of the Board will be decidedly strong.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Indigo Planters of Behar have taken measures to carry out the promised reforms. They have raised the price of cultivation, and ceased to seize the lands of the ryots. Mr. Macdonald, to whose courage, energy, and right feeling the present movement for the reform of the Behar Indigo system is due, is said to be satisfied with the arrangements proposed by the planters. We hope a full official report will be published on the subject. The planters had promised to furnish the Government with a report in November.

A LONDON Correspondent writes: "Do you know that we have now at South Kensington a room devoted to Persian Art, which is a large collection of pottery, and at the Bethnal Green branch of the Museum is now being exhibited Mr. Frank's unrivalled collection of oriental Porcelain?"

THE VICEROY'S Legislative Council will reassemble on Wednesday next. It appears from the list of business, which we have received, that the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the first schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure. The first schedule of the Code repeals what is called the Lord's Day Act so far as India is concerned. This has we learn roused the indignation of the Exeter Hall party, and Lord Shaftesbury has brought his great influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury for the repeal of this schedule. The Secretary of State has accordingly issued peremptory instructions to the Government of India to repeal the first schedule. The Lord's Day Act even in England has become practically obsolete, and it would be most unreasonable, nay unrighteous to force it upon the Hindus and Mahomedans in this country. The practical effect of the introduction of the Lord's Day Act into India would be that Hindus and Mahomedans and others, who do not profess the Christian religion, would be prevented from working as well as from entering into contracts Sundays. For many persons who are otherwise engaged in the week Sunday is the only day when they can attend to household business and superintend labour, and to deprive them of that opportunity would be simply cruel. But Exeter Hall is all-powerful!

A DISTINGUISHED orientalist, in a private letter writes, referring to the restoration of the temples at Budh-Gya by the Burmese,: "You will I doubt not be careful that our Burmese friends do not *over*-restore. There is an ever waging war going on in this country connected with the question of restoration, which becomes of course a necessary process as time wears on for cathedrals and other buildings in daily use." We have no doubt that the Government will take the necessary precautions on the receipt of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's report.

WE HEAR so little of the work done by General Cunningham, Director General of Archæology, that we are not surprised to hear that it is not unlikely he will be brought to book for failing to answer official letters. That he works hard we can well believe, but he seems to forget that he is paid his high salary not for keeping the information to himself but for communicating it to others. He is we hear collecting many interesting coins, which we presume under the conditions of his employment will be the property of Government. Cannot General Cunningham be induced to send in periodical reports of his researches to the Asiatic Society for incorporation in its Journal for general information?

MR. HENRY BELL, the Legal Remembrancer, vacates his appointment on the 1st proximo. His premature retirement is much to be regretted. He is an able, energetic and sympathizing officer, and if his good name suffered in connection with the Fenwah cases, it was not he but the Government which was responsible for the wayward proceedings taken. Mr. Bell we believe will practise at the bar, and we hope his great experience of the country will be rendered available to it when he is freed from the trammels of office. Mr. O'Kinealy succeeds him as Legal Remembrancer, but Mr. H. T. Prinsep will officiate till Mr. O'Kinealy is released from the Home Office.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will hold a Levee on Tuesday the 18th instant, at 9-30 P. M. Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aid-de-camp in waiting not later than Thursday next. It is notified that "gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with

them the two cards, which will be forwarded to them." This is a polite way of saying that those who will not receive the cards will be good enough to stay away. This was the arrangement of last year, but we hope there will be no recurrence of the confusion, inconvenience and annoyance to which some gentlemen were subjected last time. Some gentlemen, entitled to the private *entre*, were actually stopped because the red cards had not been issued to them from the Military Secretary's Office, though they were quite ignorant of the distinction of color. More care we hope will be taken on the ensuing occasion.

So MR. CURTOYS has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta, and the claims of J. B. R. have been ignored. The *Indian Daily News* justly remarks: "The connexion between the heroism of book-keeping and the duties of the Calcutta shrievalty, and the kind of service which usually qualifies for it, is not sufficiently apparent to make the neglect of the obvious claims of such men as J. B. Roberts, H. W. I. Wood, James Murray, Dr. Rajendralala Mitter, and perhaps a dozen others we could mention intelligible to the general public: and it is astonishing how readily even reasonable people will chafe under superfluous enigmas." The ways of officialdom are really mysterious.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued a Proclamation, setting forth the reasons for the expedition against the Jowakis. It appears that the Government has been goaded to action. We have elsewhere noted the progress of the operations against the Jowakis. From the neutrality observed by the neighbouring tribes it would appear that the Jawakis are alone in their hostility to our Government, and the success which has attended our troops holds out the prospects of an early cessation of the strife. We hope peace will be restored on stable conditions. Petty expeditions of this kind are expensive and annoying.

WE HAD barely time last week to give the letter of our Krishnaghur correspondent anent the case of the two school-boys, who have been sentenced to imprisonment for attempting to bribe the servant of an examiner. School-boy pranks of this kind ought certainly to be put down with a high hand, but the question is whether incarceration in jail is the best way to reclaim boys with such vicious propensities. Mr. Rowe, the Principal, we are of opinion mistook his functions in instituting a criminal prosecution against the boys, and Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate, the responsibility of his position by sending them to jail. The former ought to have held a departmental enquiry into the matter and rusticated the boys, and the latter might have met the end of the law by imposing an examplary fine. All Krishnaghur is sighing for Mr. Lethbridge at this juncture. The teacher of the young mind, who invokes the aid of the Police for the maintenance of school discipline, does not surely understand his position.

THE FOLLOWING notification appears in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*:

Notfication.—Fort William, the 3rd December 1877.—Whereas Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and Empress of India, has by a Warrant under Her Sign Manual appointed His Highness Jayaji Rao Sindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class or Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; and whereas it has pleased Her Majesty by a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual to authorize His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, to invest His Highness, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, with the Insignia of his Dignity in the Order: It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has fixed, under the authority cited above, the 1st of January 1878 as the day and Government House, Calcutta, as the place for the Investiture of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Companions of the said Most Honorable Order who can coveniently be present are requested to attend the ceremony, and to apply to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for cards of admission before the 15th December next.

By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

This will be the first ceremony of its kind held by the Viceroy of India.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains a supplementary list of the talookdars of Oudh, whose claims to titles and honorary distinctions have been recognized by Government. Twenty-eight titles have been recognized as hereditary, and thirty-two for life. We hope the talookdars will be now reconciled with the amalgamation of Oudh with the North Western Provinces.

THE GREAT GUINEA case, in which Ganendra Nath Bannerjea of Barahanagore is implicated, has come to a dead-lock, the defendant being *non est inventus*. The charge was a very serious one, but the Magistrate chose to enlarge him on a comparatively light bail. The presiding Judge took no notice of this fact, though His Lordship thought fit to make strong comments on Moulvi Abdul Luteef, who while officiating as the Northern Division Magistrate of Calcutta, admitted to bail Sreemutty Ambalika Devi, charged with attempt to murder a man, who sought to violate her chastity. A European cannot ordinarily realize the social difficulties of a respectable zenana lady placed in such an unfortunate position. This lady has been since acquitted, but if she had been put in hajut before trial, she would have lost her caste and would have been thus ruined for life. Moulavi Abdool Luteef deserved praise, not censure, for so wisely exercising his discretion in this matter.

THE MORNING PAPERS publish very meagre reports of the trial of Ambalika Devi, referred to above. We take the following report from the *Englishman*:

"Ambalika Dabi pleaded not guilty to a charge of having on the 4th August last, at Calcutta, struck one Sonatun Gupto with a knife, with a knowledge that she was thereby likely to cause his death. The second count of the indictment charged the prisoner in respect of the same act, with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt.

Mr. Bell, Standing Counsel prosecuted; and Mr. Piffard defended, the prisoner.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecution that the complainant and the prisoner's husband were on intimate terms, and that the former called at the house of the latter on the evening in question, and found the prisoner in the company of another person whom he attempted to seize, but the prisoner struck him a blow with a *boti* (fish knife) which rendered him insensible. This was the complainants' story, but the defence, which was supported by the testimony of the neighbours, who were called as witnesses, was that the complainant attempted to take liberties with the prisoner, and she struck him in self-defence. On his lordship summing up, the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

This case caused great sensation among the native community. Public subscriptions were raised for the defrayal of the expenses of the defence. Our neighbour Babu Tarucknath Poramanic subscribed Rs. 100 to the Defence Fund. Ambalika Davi deserves all honor for the bold stand she made for the protection of her honor. Cannot the miscreant, who made the diabolical attempt, be brought to justice?

THE ENTRANCE and First Arts examinations are over, and the schools and colleges have been closed for six weeks. We once more lift our voice against this winter vacation. This is just the time when the students ought to be at work and not at play, but the wise men of the East, who rule the destinies of our school-boys, have decided otherwise. Under the present system there are three long vacations, the Durga Puja vacation, the winter vacation, and the summer vacation. The winter vacation has been introduced since the University, the object being, as it is believed, to enable the English Professors and teachers, particularly the missionaries, to leave their stations and enjoy the season. Nothing could be, however, more detrimental to the interests of the students than this long vacation in winter. As Mr. Eden takes a keen interest in the cause of education, may we venture to invoke his aid for the suppression of this intense selfishness of those, who rule our schools and colleges. Why cannot the University examinations be held in March like old College examinations? The medical examination is still held about this time.

ALAS! for human hopes and aspiration! On Wednesday last we signed the address to Mr. V. H. Schalch, and on the following day we received the melancholy intelligence of his death! When he left India in May last, he was a complete wreck in health, and those who saw him had doubts even whether he would safely reach home. He shewed such alarming symptoms at Malta that he had to be taken down, but he rallied again, and since his arrival in England there was rapid improvement. There was, however, alternate rise and fall in the barometer of his health till nature was exhausted. Mr. Schalch was in the prime of his life—only 54 years of age. In his day he did hard, solid, good work. Whether as a district officer, or a Divisional Commissioner, or a member of the Board of Revenue, his strong common sense, clear intellect, and sturdy character were stamped upon all that he did. But he will be best remembered for his services to the town and port of Calcutta. His death is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers, both European and Native.

THE PATNA BRANCH of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association presented an address of welcome to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on his visit to Bankipore. His Honor returned the following reply:

I have to thank you for the address of welcome which you have presented to me.

I have during my career in India had frequent occasions to recognise the valuable and unobtrusive services rendered by members of the Eurasian community to Government.

I cannot help feeling that your Association commits a mistake in encouraging the Eurasians to form themselves into a distinct and exclusive community. They should be prepared to meet all competitors whether European or Native on equal terms.

All the offices under Government, which are open to Europeans, not in the Covenanted Civil Service, and most of those which are open to natives, are equally open to them, and as it is clearly to the interest of Government and the heads of Departments to employ the cheapest and most efficient agency available it rests with the members of your community themselves to secure a fair proportion of appointments by proving themselves to be the best agency procurable in the country.

Being on the spot and being acquainted with the native language, you certainly possess an advantage over Europeans, if you can only show that you possess the other qualifications necessary for the Government Service.

I would suggest to you that you should direct the attention of your children to pursuits other than that of ministerial employments under Government. Such schools as the workshops at Dehree, which are within a convenient distance of Patna, afford an admirable means of training Eurasian lads to be mechanical Engineers, and I will gladly nominate two young men from your community to be trained there, if the Commissioner can on enquiry recommend me two boys likely to do credit to my nomination.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR Correspondent thus writes to us about the Lokenathpore case:

"A few words about the Lokenathpore case. At the time of the 2nd trial, on the 3rd of November last, Mr. Taylor requested the defendant's pleader, Baboo Ockoy Coomar Roy L.L., to submit the questions for the examination of Mr. Skrine by commission, within three days; and although that gentleman asked for a week's time to do so, his request was not complied with on the ground of not making an unnecessary delay in the disposal of the case, which had already run its course for full 4 months. But strange to say, for some reason or other, the questions have not yet been sent to Mr Skrine, through the District Judge, for his examination. Mr. Taylor, sent for the pleader of the defendants the other day, and took objections to some of the questions, but the pleader was firm and declined to withdraw a single question, and there the matter came to an end. It is said, on very good authority, that the report of the district Magistrate and that of His Joint, on this case are now lying in some pegeon-hole of the Bengal Secretariat, and I am humbly of opinion that you should request, in the name of the public, the Bengal Government to place the reports on your table. The case, it seems, has not attracted Mr. Eden's notice, and it is high time that he should direct his attention to this case which has created quiet a sensation here. I have tried to ascertain the truth of the story of this case from a variety of sources; but all my informants agree in saying that it is a most suspicious case."

IT WILL BE SEEN from the following figures that the death-rate in Calcutta is fearfully on the increase. During the week ending 3rd November the total number of deaths was 303, in the following week it was 318, in the week after it rose to 336, in the week ending 24th November it stood at 370, and in the week ending 6th December it was 416! In the last week the deaths from fever were 211, from diarrhœa and dysentery 53, and from cholera 32. The deaths from cholera have doubled in one week, and it is feared it will go on increasing in violence.

IN JULY last a petition from Babu Kanty Chandra Mookerjee of Dhubri requested the attention of the Government of India in the Home Department to an article in the *Goalpara Hita-*

shadhini of June 23rd, in which certain charges were made against the Captain of the Steamer *Burma*. The article stated that the Captain and his crew had looked on with unconcern and even with amusement at the drowning of a native passenger, without attempting a rescue. The Chief Commissioner of Assam was requested to investigate the matter, and the Report submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara has been forwarded to us. It shows conclusively that the death was accidental, that every thing possible under the circumstances was done to save the man's life, and that all the details of the drowning were grossly misrepresented in the account given in the *Goalpara Hitashadini*. The Deputy Commissioner thus summarises the facts of the case and the misrepresentations :—

"I have only to remark in conclusion that all the sensational portion of the narrative as given in the vernacular newspaper are destitute of foundation. The man who was so unfortunately drowned was not a passenger, he had not gone to the bazar to buy eatables for his family. He had no family on board and consequently did not risk his life to rejoin them. The Captain never refused to take him on board and in fact never knew that he was on shore. Neither Captain nor crew were amused for 10 or 12 minutes by witnessing his struggles while drowning, these struggles it is shewn could not have lasted as many seconds. Efficient means to save him could scarcely have been extemporized in so short a time but a buy was flung overboard in hopes that it would reach him and a rope was thrown to him which he failed to catch. Altogether the accident however lamentable was nothing but an accident brought about as it appears to me entirely by the rashness of the unfortunate man who was drowned."

We are sorry we cannot make room for the report *in extenso*.

A FIERY VINDICATION.

Bankipur, 7th December 1877.

SIR,—The touch of the editorial rupee seems to be as bad as the tip of the recruiting sargeant's "shiller." The one drives a man to the cannon's mouth to be converted into food for vile gunpowder, and the other exposes one to the risk of being jeered, traduced, disowned, and ultimately, when it suits the purposes of an editor, to be cast over-board like the veriest Jonah. I do not much care about the first three, as when I doff the mufti and don my cassock I am proof against them; but I abhor a watery grave. No, no. That will never do, and you silly sable wight (N. B. not white) should not attempt such a trick on my holy person. Your correspondent C. B. who, like me, has come from Europe because there were more mouths than bread at home, certainly has a duty to perform; but you should remember that he serves man, and I my religion and the order to which I belong; and it is my special vocation to wean you and all mankind from evil. What you call banter and cynicism and your correspondent unkindness in me, are sovereign specifics designed for the cure of moral maladies, which render the children of Eve unfit for the kingdom of heaven. I administer them with the kindest and most benevolent feeling possible for the good of mankind, even as doctors prescribe castor oil or Gregory's powder; and if children make faces when taking the draft, and kick at their nurses, it is because they know not what is good for them. In the case of C. B.'s client I did not even administer those remedies, and yet he has flown in a tangent. I said he was pockmarked; and this is not denied. I saw him in leather breeches, topboots and jockey jacket for several days at Sonepur, and this is admitted. I noticed an English coat on him on the grand and solemn occasion of the Durbar when all other native potentates came in togas of Indian cut, and a discreet silence on the part of Jeames—I beg his pardon—C. B. indicates that my eyes did not mislead me. Well, what have I said else that should disconcert him and you so much? I certainly thought the appearance of the youth very like that of the late Maharaja of Krishnagur; but that does not imply a moral likeness also. Often have the moustache the *imperial* and the most prominent organ on the face of your late L. G. Sir Richard Temple led people to compare him with Louis Napoleon, and *Charivari* gave him the true Napoleonic cut; but who ever thought that the comparison, by implication, extended to the moral qualities of the two great personages? The French Emperor, it is said, got a judge of the highest tribunal in Paris to settle privately a dispute about a soiled dove, but the worst enemy of Sir Richard, that *chevalier sans puer* of the Civil Service, dares not cast such a slur or any thing like it on him. It is silly in the extreme to cry out against "insinivations" where none exists. It creates what existed not before. I hope and trust the anxiety of your correspondent does not proceed from any cause unknown to us. As a neighbour of a few days I can say that I have heard from very good sources that the conduct of the youth is not open to any reproach. I have yet another word to add. C. B. accuses me of being incorrect. He says the youth is 15 years old and not 18, as I took him to be. He adds however that the youth is "well grown," and would not that suffice to justify my guess? I have however better evidence in support of my statement. The late Raja of Cooch Behar died at 3 A.M. on Thursday, the 6th of August 1863, corresponding with 22nd of Sraban 1270 Bengali era, leaving two sons of whom, the elder, the present Raja, was born two or three years before his brother. I have not the horoscope of either of the boys before me; but with the date of the father's death it will not be difficult for your correspondent to calculate, if he does not already know, the probable age of his client. Should he have any doubt on the subject, he may consult some confidential papers by Col. Haughton which he will find in the archives of the Bengal Office, and also in those of the Patna Commissioner. He will learn a good deal from them about the marriages of the late Raja that will interest him. Only he should remember that my motto is *noli me tangere*. I have not a word to say against the young Raja, he is a mere youth in his pupilage and completely beneath my shafts; but since C. B. has driven me to it I must observe that those about him who rig him out like an English stable boy should remember that if "thoughtless remarks go far towards alienating the youth's affections from his countrymen," the abjuring of the national costume on solemn occasions go farther to alienate the affections of the people from their chiefs. Philosophically the cut of a coat is perfectly immaterial, but it is a national badge which few in civilised society can scout with impunity. In these democratic days of the 19th century when even a C. B. can attack me, a brother of the Society of Jesus, princes have more to dread the displeasure of their subjects than the subjects that of their masters. A petty chief like that of Cooch Behar, whose property is not worth half the value of the zemindary of Durbangha, cannot with impunity offend public opinion. Even the Prince of Wales would be refused admission to the Levee of his august mother if he came in a Chinese cloak.

FRA DIAVOLO.

REVIEW.

Sambandhanirnya or an account of the Principal Hindu Castes in Bengal. By Lalmohun Vidyanidhi, Head Master, Normal School, Krishnaghur. Calcutta 1875.

A history of Caste in Bengal cannot fail to be interesting. It means a history of the distribution of the community into social order and industrial occupations. Our author thus describes the object of his book. "It is an historical treatise containing an account of the original castes of the people inhabiting Bengal. It is based on works which are written in the languages of this country, which the stores of our national and social literature afford. A knowledge of the history of the various castes of Bengal gives an insight into the ancient social history of Bengal, and it may also foster in the future generation a love and regard for the people of their own nation. An attempt has been made to establish every fact given in the book, though I do not know with what success."

We have not space to give a complete synoptical view of the contents of the book before us. But we will notice some remarkable facts and conclusions which the author has set forth. Much space is devoted to the description of the Brahmins, their origin, classification, distribution and minute divisions and sub-divisions. The names of the five Brahmins whom Raja Adisoor brought from Kanouj to replenish the race of educated Brahmins in Bengal, though known to the public, will bear repetition. Their names were Bhuttunarain, Duksha, Chandar, Sreehursha, and Vedperva. The Kaiusts who accompanied them were, Dussarutha, Mukrunda, Birat or Dassoruthi, Kalidas and Poorushuttom. It is the opinion of some writers that these Brahmins came singly—that is unaccompanied by their wives, but our author is of different opinion. The Brahmins of Bengal are divided into two grand divisions, the Rarhees and Barendras. Now, who are they and why are they so called? They are the descendants of these five Brahmins, who when their numbers multiplied formed settlements in different parts of the country. Those who settled in the western districts bordering the Ganges were called Rarhees, and those who settled in the districts bordering the Pudma or its vicinity were called Barendras. These five Brahmins belonged to five distinct gotras or stocks, each having a distinct progenitor. They had 56 offsprings, to whom as many villages were assigned for their habitation and subsistence. All Brahmins descended from these progenitors may be identified by names of the villages in which they settled. In technical phraseology the descent and the place of settlement are indicated by the words *gotra* and *gain*, and there is a saying among the Brahmins of the Rarhee class that there are no Brahmins out of the five *gotras* and fifty-six grams or villages. The Barendra Brahmins are as we have said above equally the descendents of the pilgrim fathers from Kanouj, and they are so called because their ancestors were settled in Barendra or the country in the vicinity of the Pudma. Their ancestors were settled in fifteen villages, and in describing their pedigrees they mention the names of the particular villages to which their ancestors belonged. The Vaidiks are another class of Brahmins distinct from the descendants of the Kanouj Brahmins. There are two grand divisions among them, each distinguished by a marked social custom. The two divisions are *Dhakkinuttya* and *Paschattya*. The former contract marriages, while the marrying parties are still in the womb—the father of the female child binds himself if a boy is born to the other side to marry his daughter to that child. The other is distinguished by their freedom from this custom. They are so called, it is believed, because they came in at a subsequent epoch from some western province. The race or pedigree of the Vaidiks is not indicated by the name of any village, from which it would appear that they had no royal grant of villages. But who are the Vaidiks? Popular belief regards them as the descendants of the original Brahmins, who were superseded by the new-comers from Kanouj, but the version given by the learned amongst them seems to be more reasonable. They say they are not the descendants of the original settlers called the Satsutty Brahmins; as the latter were superseded by the new-comers from Kanouj so the Vaidiks were invited by the Kanoujees from Dravir or Southern India to acquire their knowledge of the Vedas, in which the Vaidiks were proficient, for which reason they were called Vaidiks. There are, however, various theories respecting the origin of the Vaidiks with which we need not trouble the reader. There is another class of Brahmins called the middle class or *Mudhya Sreni*. The theory regarding their origin is that those Brahmins were so called, who disregarding the prejudices of their tribe or class formed matrimonial alliances with other tribes. At one time it is said Brahmins of the Rarhee, Barendra, Satsutty and Ootkul classes intermarried with the two classes of Vaidiks. The last class of Brahmins to whom we allude are those called the "emigrants." They have not been able to gain a footing in the country, and yet they cannot intermarry with any family of their caste and rank of their native district; at the same time they are not on terms of equality with the native Brahmins of this region as regards invitations to dinners or social gatherings. In their language and habit they bear a dual character, being partly Hindustani and partly Bengali.

Now a word or two about the Sudras. The Kaiusts stand at the top. They are divided into four classes, the Uttor Rarhees, the Dukshin Rarhees, the Bunguj and the Barendras; of these again the second in the list occupy the most important place. The Sudras are so called from their being descended from the sage called Sudra Muni and their descent may be traced to the grandson of the sage named Prodip. The name Kaiust is derived from the name of a son of Prodip, who was called Kaiust. Kaiust had three sons, Chittra Gupta, Chittra Sen, and Bichittra. The first and last left no progeny on earth, but the second in his time gave birth to three sons, two by one marriage and one by another. The respectable Kaiusts such as the Ghoses, Boses, Mitters and Dutts are descended from the offsprings of the second marriage. There are nine inferior castes, who hold a place below the Kaiusts and resemble them in their habits, manners and customs. These are called popularly *Nobosakhs*, but they are properly *Noba Sayaka*. They are not nine branches of a common stock as is often erroneously believed. They derived their name from being great help-metes to Purusram in extirpating the Khettryas. Sayaka means a dart or arrow.

The book is full of interesting facts and details, which will amply repay perusal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Engineer-in-Chief N. B. S. Railway Darjeeling	26	0	0
P. C. Mustofi, Hooghly	10	0	0
Moulvi Mohamed Muzahar. Kazibazar Cuttuck	15	0	0
Baboo Sreenath Chatterjee, Malibund	3	5	0
,, Gunanund Mookerjee. Purlia	15	0	0
,, Oopendra Nath Roy, Burdwan	7	4	0
,, Kylash Chunder Chatterjee, Benares	10	0	0
,, Mohendra Nath Hazrah, Noakholly	13	4	0
,, Woomesh Chunder Mittra, Burdwan	10	0	0
,, Bishumbhor Bose, Krishnaghur	10	0	0
,, Tez Chunder Mookerjee, Mirzapore	3	0	0
,, Siva Narain, Oodeypore	1	1	0
,, Rojony Kant Mookerjee, Kurnal	6	10	0
,, Monohari Lall Shome, Chinsura	2	0	9
,, Nudia Chand Dutt, Pooree	4	0	0
,, Shama Churn Dutt, North Baraungore	13	4	0
,, Peary Mohun Banerjee, Durbhunga	15	0	0
			9

ERRATA.

Read Uma Churn Ghose, Jessore in lieu of Womesh Chunder Ghose,..... ... 10 0 0
Read Bibigunge Reading Club, Dinagore in lieu of Dinagepore 8 6 6

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 5, 1877.

GENERAL.—*The 17th September* 1877.—Baboo Ram Brahma Chatterjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on settlement work in Midnapore, is transferred to Pooree for employment on the Khoordah Settlement work.

The 2nd November 1877.—Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac is re-appointed to act as an Assistant Commissioner of the Third Grade, and is posted to the Palamow division of the Lohardugga district.

The 8th November 1877.—Mr. C. A. Samuells, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for six days.

The 13th November 1877.—Mr. C. A. Samuell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore is transferred to Monghyr.

The 26th November 1877.—Baboo Jodunath Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd instant.

The 28th November 1877.—Baboo Lall Mohun Shome, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Khoolna, in the district of Jessore.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is transferred to the district of Hooghly.

The 29th November 1877.—Mr. E. G. Glazier, Magistrate and Collector, Second Grade, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore.

Syud Zakir Hossein, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 30th November 1877.—Baboo Ram Brahma Chatterjee Special Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on the Khoordah Settlement work in Poore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833.

Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., reported his return from furlough on the 24th November 1877.

Moonshi Warris Ali, who was recently appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, in the Bhagulpore Division, is posted to Kissengunge, in the district of Purneah.

Moulvi Mahomed Azim, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector Kissengunge, in the district of Purneah, is transferred to Begooserai, in the district of Monghyr.

Baboo Davi Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Begooserai, in the district of Monghyr, is transferred temporarily to Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Pakour.

Mr. C. G. M. Sircore, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs is posted to Rajmehal.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pakour, is posted to Jamtarrah, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The 1st December 1877.—Mr. H. G. Sharp, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code,

Baboo Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Mrgistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora is transferred to Monghyr.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Bankoora.

Mr. F. J. R. Walker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is transferred to Rajshahye.

Moulvi Ikram Russool, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to Purneah.

The 3rd December 1877.—Mr. H. Lee, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Durbhunga.

Baboo Sree Nath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore on leave, is transferred to Chittagong.

Mr. J. G. Charles, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, is posted to Bhagulpore. Mr. Charles will act in the First Grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors until further orders.

Mr. Oscar Theodore Barrow, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the district of Midnapore.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moheshreka, Howrah, is allowed leave for eighteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 7th July last.

The 4th December 1877.—Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Pooree having returned from leave on the forenoon of the 19th November last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 5th October 1877 is cancelled.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Maldah.

Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. J. D. Maclean, or until further orders.

Mr. G. E. Manisty, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in Midnapore. Mr. Manisty is also appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, District Judge of Dinagepore is allowed leave, for one month, with effect from the 8th instant, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. T. F. Bignold, Officiating District Judge, Rajshahye is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. J. Tweedie, Officiating Additional Judge, Rajshahye Division, on leave, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye during the absence, on leave of Mr. T. F. Bignold, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

Notice.

The sale of landed properties by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., heretofore advertized by the Trustees of the Estate of Baboo Nolit Mohun Dass which was postponed will peremptorily take place on Monday the 17th instant with the concurrence of the Mortgage thereof

The following properties will be sold.

Lot No. 1. No. 43, Copallytollah Lane.
„ „ 2. „ 11, Do.
„ „ 3. „ 13, Do.
„ „ 4, „ 34, Shibtollah Lane.
„ „ 5, „ 11, Kenderdine's Lane.
„ „ 6, „ 4, Gooreahmahs' Lane.
„ „ 7, „ 1 & 1/1 Khoyreemether's Lane.
„ „ 8, „ 49 & 49/1 Dhurmtollah Street.

For full particulars of the properties and abstract of title and conditions of Sale Apply to the Office of the undersigned at No. 5, Hasting's Street Calcutta.

GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER,
Attorney.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Probate of the last Will and Testament of Baboo Dwarkanath Mullick deceased late of Puttuldangah in the Town of Calcutta Hindoo Zemindar has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Baboo Charoo Chunder Mullick and Surrutt Chunder Mullick the Executors named therein.

Calcutta No. 9, Old Post Office Street, 4th December 1877. (Sd.) SWINHOE LAW & Co., *Attorneys.*

NOTICE UNDER SECTIONS 112, 114, 115 AND 116 OF ACT IV. (B.C.) OF 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portion of the town, noted in the margin, have been completed, and that the book containing the said measurements and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4, Jaun Bazar Street, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

North by Upper Circular Road and Mahratta ditch.
South by Grey Street.
East by Upper Circular Road and Mahratta ditch.
West by Upper Chitpore Road.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114 on Thursday the 27th day of December 1877, at the Town Hall, at noon.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Book, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

TO COOLIE CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

WANTED for the District of Backergunge 2000 Coolies.

Apply to the District Engineer stating all allowance for journey Commission &c.

WANTED for the District of Backergung a duly qualified accountant. Salary commencing at Rs. 50 a also draughts-man salary Rs. 40 per month. Apply to the District Engineer.

ROAD CESS.

Wanted by Hooghly and Howrah Road Cess Committee an Engineer for the Works of the District. He should have the qualifications of an Executive Engineer of Public Works, and preference will be given to any applicant who has had Executive charge of a Public Works Division or of a post of equal responsibility. Pay to a Public Works Officer 650 (which includes his contribution to Government) and travelling allowance according to Public Works rules, to an Officer not in the Public Works 550 and travelling allowance according to Public Works rules.

Applications to be made to Chairman of Hooghly and Howrah Road Cess Committee, Hooghly, before the 13th December 1877. Appointment proposed to be made from 1st January 1878 and in accordance with circular No. 1209 of the 8th March 1875.

(Sd.) F. H. PELLEW,

Hooghly District Road Fund Office, The 28th November 1877. } *Chairman Road Cess Committee, Hooghly.*

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, 1877.

Amount already advertised				Rs. 1,09,496 0 5
Per Jessore Relief Committee.				
Baboo Rai Charan Roy ...	20	0	0	
„ Shashodhar Sen ...	10	0	0	
„ Denabandhu Sandyal	10	0	0	
„ Gobinda Chandra Ghose	10	0	0	
„ Baroda Charan Sen...	5	0	0	
„ Durga Prosad Das ...	5	0	0	
„ Dina Nath Roy ...	5	0	0	
„ Sambhoo Chandra Mukerjee... ...	10	0	0	
„ Jadu Nath Chatterjee	15	0	0	
„ Ambica Charan Nag..	5	0	0	
„ Soshi Bhusan Nag ...	10	0	0	
„ Nilmadhab Biswas ...	10	0	0	
„ Kamalakant Roy ...	10	0	0	
„ Nando Comar Bagish	5	0	0	
„ Debnath Ghose ...	25	0	0	
„ Haranando Ghose ...	25	0	0	
„ Rajendra Chandra Ghose	25	0	0	
C. A. Kelly, Esq., Judge of Jessore	150	0	0	
J. C. Williamson, Esq., Dy. Collector ditto ...	25	0	0	
Baboo Kedaressar Roy ...	15	0	0	
„ Ram Charan Bose, Sub-Divl. Officer Bagerhat	10	0	0	
„ Nobin Krisna Banerjee, Sub-Dy. Collr. do..	5	0	0	
„ Prosanna Coomar Sen	5	0	0	
Alael Hag	5	0	0	
Syed Maula Baksha ...	10	0	0	
Baboo Tariney Charan Banerjee	5	0	0	
„ Mohima Chandra Roy Choudhuri ...	50	0	0	
Eradullah Mazumdar ...	5	0	0	
Samasuddin Mazumdar ...	3	0	0	
Baboo Amrita Lal Roy ...	4	0	0	
„ Umesh Chandra Ghose	5	0	0	
„ Jagad Bandhu Bhaddra, Head-master ...	10	0	0	
„ Durgabar Mittra, Sub Regr., Manirampore ...	15	0	0	
„ Keshab Lal Dhur ...	3	0	0	
„ Chandra Bhusan Deb Roy	10	0	0	
„ Dinabandhu Sen .	10	0	0	
Syed Ahmed Hasen ...	5	0	0	
Hamiduddin Ahmed, Sub Regr., Solecupa ...	10	0	0	
Baboo Madhusudan Bose ...	10	0	0	
„ Prosanna Cumar Roy	10	0	0	
„ Nilmadhub Sikdar ...	10	0	0	
„ Mohesh Chandra Bose	5	0	0	
„ Banshi Badan Ghose	10	0	0	
„ Abinash Chandra Deb Roy	7	0	0	
„ Rajendra Chandra Dutta Choudhuri „ Ananda Ch. Mittra „ Lal Gopal Dutta Choudhuri ...	50	0	0	

„ Tariney Charan Sen...	5	0	0			
„ Nilkomal Bose ...	5	0	0			
„ Baroda Kanto Bhaduri, Sub Regr. Kaliganja	5	0	0			
„ Bishnu Chandra Chatterjee, Muktear ...	5	0	0			
Collected by the Khulna Sub Divl. Officer ...	105	0	0			
	792	0	0			
Less charges ...	2	0	0			
Amount already advertised in last list	790	0	0			
Per Deputy Commissioner, Jullundhur.						
Major C. Beadon, Deputy Commissioner ...	16	0	0			
Anonymous	201	0	0			
Capt. G. E. Macpherson, J.A.C.	10	0	0			
Major Gordon Young, Addl. Commssioner ...	100	0	0			
The Revd. C. J. Waterhouse	10	0	0			
Offertory St. Luke's Church	100	0	0			
Through Thesildar of Phillour	200	0	0			
Native Christians, Jullundhur	30	0	0	667	0	0
Baboo Janookeenath Dutt...				25	0	0
Per Raneegunge Relief Committee.						
Rajah Bisseshur Malia Bahadur, of Searsole ...	300	0	0			
Small collections ...	50	0	0	350	0	0
Per Revd. W. C. Bell, Chaplain, Dacca.						
Amount of collections made by him at Sylhet, on Sunday, the 18th November				108	4	0
Per Manbhoom Committee, 2nd instalment.						
A Resident, Purulia ...	10	0	0			
Baboo Nafar Chandra Manjhi	10	0	0			
„ Dwarkanath Misser, Talukdar.., ...	50	0	0			
„ Sham Chand Dhur...	10	0	0			
Rajah Kissen Persad Narain Deo	25	0	0			
Hikim Ganga Persad Narain	10	0	0			
Baboo Kanto Chandra Banerjee	5	0	0			
„ Bharial C. Mahanty...	5	0	0			
42 Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each	74	0	0			
Small Shop-keepers ...	11	6	0	210	6	0
Per Officiating Magistrate, Furreedpore.						
F. W. N. Paterson, Esq....	50	0	0			
T. G. Charles, Esq. ...	10	0	0			
Baboo Udoy Chand Dutt...	20	0	0			
„ Bhugwan Chandra Bose	10	0	0			
„ Soshi Shekher Dutt...	5	0	0			
„ Herakali Mookerjea...	5	0	0			
„ Prosonno Coomar Bose	3	0	0			
„ Behari Lall Chandra..	2	0	0			
C. C. Quinn, Esq. ...	50	0	0	155	0	0
Baboo Brojendro Gopal Chandra Adhurjya, Zemindar of Mahara ...	30	0	0			
Munsi Asim Uddin of Ghusra	10	0	0			
Baboo Kulada Persad Mukhurjea, Pleader, Judge's Court.. ...	5	0	0	45	0	0
Per H. L. Harrison, Esq., Magistrate of Midnapore				3,180	0	0
Collections in Howrah District per A. A. Wace, Esq., Deputy Collector ...				133	12	0
Chaibasaa Relief Committee				37	8	0
Per Jessore Relief Committee.						
I. S. Macleod, Esq. ...	20	0	0			
Baboo Sowrish Chandra Deb Roy	5	0	0			
Sreenarion Roy ...	10	0	0			
„ Tarak Chandra Ghosh	25	0	0			
„ Gobind Chandra Roy	100	0	0			
„ Kunja Lal Mookerjee	25	0	0			
Collected at the Jhenidah Sub-Division by Mr. Deare	75	0	0	260	0	0
A. J. Elliot, Esq. ...				200	0	0
Per Revd. J. P. Ashton.						
Hindoo Ladies through Mrs. Gwyther	39	4	0			
Circular Road Baptist Chapel	40	8	0	79	12	0
Per Collector of Burdwan.						
Baboo Shib Lal Misser, Zemindar Bally ...	50	0	0			
„ Janokeynath Mookerjee, Munsif of Jehanabad	8	0	0			
„ Hem Lal Roy, of Madhubpore, Hon. Magistrate ...	8	0	0			
Moonshee Golam Hassein, Doctor Russelpore ...	10	0	0			
Baboo Dwarkanath Samont, Zemindar Borgrah ...	5	0	0			
„ Boistub Churn Bhadro Zemindar, Kotulpore...	4	0	0			
„ Boicuntnath Roy, Zemindar Basdebpore ...	10	0	0			
„ Ramtarruck Samont...	5	0	0			
„ Modun Mohun Chowdry, of Goolsarah ...	5	0	0	105	0	0
Per Collector of Shahabad.						
Dr. N. Jackson ...	50	0	0			
Mr. J. Cook, Loco. Foreman	40	8	0			
„ C. R. Marindin ...	10	0	0			
„ G. Drummond ...	25	0	0			
Moonsiff of Buxar ...	19	8	0			
Dewan Mahomed Hossain Khan	50	0	0			
Baboo Luchmee Narrain Sing ...	35	0	0			
„ Kamessur Pershad ...	25	0	0			
„ Elbar Sing ...	25	0	0			
„ Rughoo Nath Surrun Singh	25	0	0			
„ Byje Nath Sahoy ...	25	0	0			
„ Shunker Dyal Sing...	24	0	0			
Chowdry Ram Surrun Singh	20	0	0			
Baboo Dup Narrain Sing ...	20	0	0			
„ Ram Surrun Sing ...	20	0	0			
„ Doolar Sing ...	15	0	0			
„ Debee Pershad ...	15	0	0			
„ Ajwas Roy ...	15	0	0			
„ Hunkur Roy ...	15	0	0			
„ Hur Churrun Sing ...	15	0	0			
Sheik Ashruf Allee Khan...	15	0	0			
Baboo Rughoonath Churn Sing	10	0	0			
„ Ramjeawan Sahoo ...	10	0	0			
Sheikh Khoda Buxsh ...	10	0	0			
Baboo Sahoy Sing ...	10	0	0			
„ Siddoo Sing ...	10	0	0			
„ Kokil Chund Sahoo...	10	0	0			
„ Marjad Sing ...	10	0	0			
„ Bheomul Doss ...	10	0	0			
„ Ram Roy ...	10	0	0			
„ Ramessur Pandey ...	10	0	0			
„ Ramessur Dyal ...	10	0	0			
Proprietor of Mouzah Ramghur	10	0	0			
Baboo Ruchpal Sing ...	9	0	0			
„ Bichoo Sing ...	8	0	0			
„ Onoop Chund Sahoo...	8	0	0			
„ Sewjore Misser. ...	7	0	0			
Mr. G. Dobson ...	5	0	0			
Baboo Toolsi Ram ...	5	0	0			
„ Balram Doss ...	5	0	0			
Chowdry Nund Lal Sing ...	5	0	0			
Baboo Doorga Dyal Pandey	5	0	0			
„ Bissessur Sing ...	5	0	0			
„ Abulak Sing ...	5	0	0			
„ Neerunjun Pandey ...	5	0	0			
„ Bhugwunt Pershad Sing	5	0	0			
„ Hunnooman Dyal Sing	5	0	0			
„ Keshoon Deo Sing ...	5	0	0			
„ Preag Tewary ...	5	0	0			
„ Bissumber Dobey ...	5	0	0			
Kunneeram Marwarree ...	5	0	0			
Musst. Jankee Koer ...	5	0	0			
Baboo Mohabeer Pershad ...	4	0	0			
„ Sungum Lall ...	4	0	0			
„ Ramkelawan Misser..,	7	0	0			
„ Chundee Dyal Tewary	8	0	0			
„ Allee Buxsh Khan ...	4	0	0			
„ Gungun Sahoy ...	4	0	0			
Minor Subscriptions ...	44	0	0	807	0	0
The boys of the middle class English School, Burpettah, Assam... ...				11	0	0
Per A. A. Wace, Esq., c.s., Howrah				37	0	0
				Rs. 1,15,907	10	5

H. W. I. WOOD,
Honorary Treasurer.

Calcutta, 8th December, 1877.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

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PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.			Length.		Breadth.		Depth.	
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47	28	×	20	×	18	Rs. 85
18	×	12	×	11	„	55	30	×	21	×	20	„ 90
20	×	14	×	12	„	60	32	×	22	×	21	„ 105
22	×	16	×	14	„	66	34	×	23	×	23	„ 115
24	×	18	×	15	„	75	36	×	24	×	24	„ 125
26	×	19	×	17	„	80						

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with happs and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15	18	20,	22	24	26,	28	30	32,	34	36	inch.
Rs.	15			19			23			26		each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15.	18.	20.	22.	24.	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000,	2,000	3,000,	5,000.	7,000,	10,000	

	28.	30.	32.	34.	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000,	19,000,	24,000	28,000.	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent Discount for Cash.

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The Standard	28	9	4
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The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England... ...	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
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The Indian Life Assurance Company...	28	5	4

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Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 8.

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☞ See that you get the INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER with the name of Darlington & Co. on it, and don't allow anything else to be passed off on you in its stead.

Agents wanted in every district in India.

☞ Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtolla Street Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application on persons affected with rheumatic affections on the limbs and joints, also in pains on the back and other parts of the body. It is a very useful application, and its results are beneficial. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave some to my servants; I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully, EDWARD BROWN,

The following is from the Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent Bandora, Bombay Presidency:—

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress F. de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle of the Infallible Pain-Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good,

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS, Subordinate Judge,
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs,—Your Infallible Pain-Curer which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee, Toondla, has done him good, and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle of the same sort you forwarded last time to him.

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains, I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine. Yours faithfully,

RAJENDRO NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahar Khasbatty.
via Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

MORISON'S PILLS, Nos. 1 & 2,

Have proved efficacious in the cure of Fevers of all kinds Indigestion, Bilious or Nervous Affections, Female Irregularities, Debility, Headaches, Liver Complaints, Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds Bronchitis, Palpitation of the heart, Swellings, Ruptures, Extreme Costiveness, Dropsies, Syphilis Venereal Affections, Piles, Agues, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cutaneous Eruptions on the skin, Sores, Convulsions, &c. Worms, of whatever kind, will be thoroughly eradicated. The Pills purify the blood and give a good complexion.

The Pills also give composed sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food: they reanimate the whole frame with vigorous action, clearing the mind, and improving the sight.

Boxes of Nos. 1 & 2 per box 12 ans Large size 1-12; Packing and Postage 6 ans. Morison's Ointment per pot 12 ans.; Packing and Postage 6 ans.

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THE
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Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed.

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Bathgate & Co.'s Concentrated Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

A pure and perfectly reliable extract, which is made according to a process which secures the *solution* and *preservation* of the active principle and virtues of the Sarsaparilla root, without the addition of any deleterious substances. *As a blood purifier and alterative tonic*, there is no other held so much in estimation in the medical world as the Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Price, ½ pint bottles. Rs. 3; pints Rs. 6.

Iodised Sarsaparilla.

Per bottle Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8.

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Is the most successful preparation for the cure of Indian Ringworm ever introduced. It is perfectly clean in its application.

Price, Re. 1-8 cash; Rs. 2-0 credit.

Bathgate & Co.'s Golden Podophyllin Pills.

Will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangements of the digestive organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the liver and bowels which produce *Indigestion* and the several varieties of *Bilious* and Liver complaints incidental to residence in India.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

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Contains all the Tonic, Digestive, Antisplenetic, and other well-known virtues of the plant without any of the *Emetic* principle which is extracted by the ordinary modes of manufacture. The beneficial action which it exerts in liver complaints is now a fact too well established to require more than mere mention. In bottles, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 each.

B. & Co.'s Phosphorus Pills.

(Non-resinous and perfectly soluble)

"In my treatment of pulmonary (lung) diseases, I have found no medicine produce any such favourable results as Phosphorus; it impregnates the blood with its electrical properties and revives the exhausted frame, it increases the flesh and strength, the vivacity and cheerfulness of spirits, *such as no other medicine ever did before*"—H. M. Sweet, M.D.

Prize, per bottle, Rs. 2 cash.

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For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others. Yours truly,

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Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcunite Plates at the cheapest price.

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Back left quite plain for engraving.

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Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter Rs. 11 in case.
„ „ „ 1½ „ „ 15 „
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Each complete in morocco case.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Calcutta.

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The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT M. S. MITCHELL,
Offg. Govt. Emigration Agent for Grenada.

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OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

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